The Literary Digest

for December 14, 1935

VOLUME 120

NUMBER 24 WHOLE NO. 2382

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Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Industry Against the New Deal 5
Hot and Hotter Potatoes 6
Barrage by Ickes 6
Digest Poll Returns From Over Half the Union. 7
New Deal and Its Key-Men 8
Rehousing in Slums and Valley 9
A Mayor Quiets Down 9

FOREIGN COMMENT

"Friendly Enemies" in North China 11
War in Africa; Talk in Europe 12
Laval's Hold on France 12
France: No Naval Cinderella 13
Church Defiance of Hitler 13
Coal-Miner's Example to Russia 14
A London Editor Speaks 14

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Reads Skulls to Bare Secrets of Past 15
Quick Thinking in Earthquakes 16
Triumphs of Research 16

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Bringing Christianity to "Hell America" 17
Staying Married 17
Birth-Control Debate Renewed 18
War on *Barleycorn* 18

LETTERS AND ART

Flogging Hollywood Is Always Fun 19
Fifty Millions in Art Becomes Accessible 20
On the Current Screen 21

TRANSPORT

Coordinating Stream-Lined Rail Progress 22
Shipbuilding: There's a Human Touch 26
Ribbon of Empire 26

TRAVEL

Four Up-to-Date Ways of Going Places 27
Rolling Down to Rio—in Five Days 28
Southward Ho! To Latin America 30
Along Dixie's Riviera 30
Mark Twain's "Loveliest Islands" 32
Uncle Sam's Own Spa 33
Japan: Where East Meets West 34
"Snow Trains," Skis, and Bruises 35
Jamaica: Rooted Deeply in History 36
New Travel Books 37

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

Winter Olympics on Deck 39
Golf Without Wise-Cracks 40
Valuable Player 40
Sport Shots 41

PERSONS AND PERSONALITIES

Dictator Nobody Knows 42
Hard-Fighting Governor 43

MISCELLANEOUS

The Open Forum 2
Topics in Brief 10
Current Events 47
What's the Name, Please? 47
The Spice of Life 48

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Press and Business Leaders Give Views 44
Business Notes 46

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00 six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.00 a year; $3.00 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary,* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 27a, Farringdon Street. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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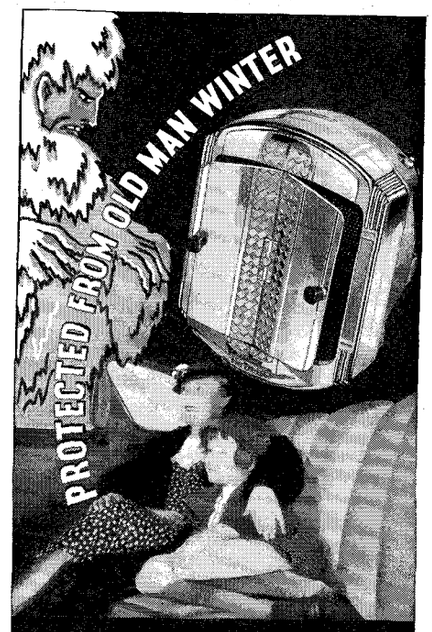

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The Open Forum

More Bouquets

Sir:—It is good to have THE LITERARY DIGEST returning to its old form, and presenting both sides of a question.
Newport, Rhode Island. NINA D. GAGE.

Sir:—I am pleased to note that THE LITERARY DIGEST is getting back to normal.
ROBERT K. BOTSFORD.
Nescopeck, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—I am mighty glad you returned to your original form.
Desmet, South Dakota. C. C. FRITZEL.

Olympics

Sir:—If there are any doubts remaining in the minds of our athletes on the question of American representation at the Olympics in Germany, those doubts should be settled once and for all by the latest Nazi decree against its Jewish War dead, barring their names from War Memorials.

Robbing these honored dead of their meager reward for making the supreme sacrifice demonstrates conclusively that the Nazi mind is incapable of any conception of true sportsmanship. M. SWIFT.
Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Sir:—We can not rightfully listen to propagandists who wish to cut America off from that greatest of all athletic events, the Olympic Games, which are to be held in Germany next year. These men, using this type of propaganda, represent, in my opinion, a selfish group of people with a complex consisting mainly of self-importance.

We can not tolerate here in the United States the suggestion that our young men and women refuse to compete in the 1936 Olympic Games because of a comparatively small group of people, whose kin are being persecuted across the sea. Let us say, "On to Berlin, and may the best men win." ERWIN F. BEYER.
Chicago.

Schultz

Sir:—I have read with great pleasure the excellent article by John A. Toomey, S. J., in the November 30 issue on the probable death-bed repentance of "Dutch" Schultz.

I am sure the same is in happy accord with the sacred pages save that which has reference to awards. It is indeed tragic that sinful man would dare to arrogate to himself God's *prerogative*. Thank God our best commendation to Him, as sinners, is our need.
THE REV. JOHN BENDELOW,
Presbyterian Minister, Prison Chaplain.
Hot Springs, National Park, Arkansas.

Sir:—I want to congratulate you on your article from the Catholic weekly [*America*] on "Schultz at the Gate." It was the clearest and most comprehensive statement of our relations with God and the future state that I have seen. It ought to be reprinted and scattered broadcast over the land. BURTON COON.
Red Hook, New York.

Oath

Sir:—If we are going to require all teachers to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, why should we not require every voter to take that oath,—perhaps every time he comes to the polls? LUCILE STEVENSON.
Streator, Illinois.

No Hurricane

Sir:—You place a letter with emphasis in the lower left-hand corner of your September 28 edition from R. S. Blinn, stating that the hurricane that passed over Macumber Key also passed over the proposed canal-route.

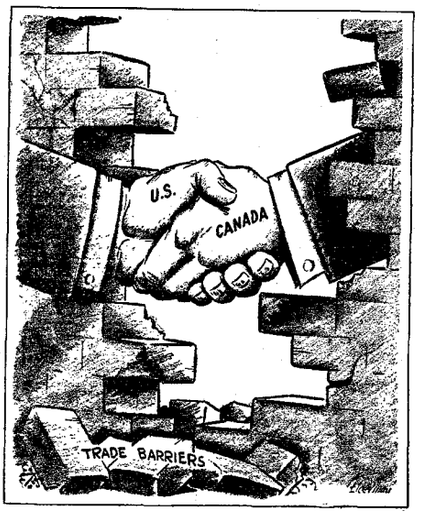
If that statement is meant to convey the idea that that hurricane struck that section, it is absolutely false. It might have "passed over" it. If so, it was evidently awry in the clouds. As far as I can ascertain, Marion County or any of that route has never been struck with such force as affected the lower East Coast, and certainly not in the past thirty years.

I hope you will make correction with the same emphasis. MAE PURVIS.
Avon Park, Florida.

Cartoon

Sir:—Re your November 23 issue, page 9, Elderman's cartoon, is it sarcasm or an error that the U. S. and Canada are shaking hands left-handed? JOHN H. MUIR.
Detroit.

Sir:—It appears to me that even tho United States and Canada are shaking hands . . . the fact that they are both shaking with their left hands makes it an unfriendly shake.
Rochester, New York. STERLING M. DEAN.



Homeric Nod

Sir:—. . . I want to know why the hand-shake was done with the left hands.
Athens, Georgia. FLEMING ROACH.

Sir:—I wonder if it has the same significance as making a promise with your fingers crossed. LEONARD S. FORESTER.
Detroit.

Sir:—Do you suppose Mr. Elderman finds the recent U. S.-Canadian reciprocity agreement so weak . . . that it does not warrant a hearty clasp of the right hands?
Monterey, Mexico. EDMUNDO A. VILLAREA.

Sir:—. . . How come? Is the right hand on the hip and the tongue in the cheek?
Springfield, Ohio. JOHN TAYLOR ALTON.

Sir:—Does the left hand signify that the hand-shake is as sincere as we would have the public believe? S. J. MUGGLI.
Cold Spring, Minnesota.

Sir:—Why do you publish a cartoon showing a left-hand hand-shake?
St. Louis. EDWARD A. REIS.

[For the benefit of the writers of the above letters, as well as many others, we queried Mr. Gene Elderman, cartoonist of the Washington *Post*. Courteously and promptly he wired us that he had had no ulterior motive when he sketched left hands instead of right. "Just a case of Homer nodding," telegraphed Mr. Elderman.—EDITOR.]

Fit?

Sir:—The Democratic Administration can rightfully be charged with being incapable, incompetent, and inefficient. Nearly every Act or law they have created has been unconstitutional or fallen short of its objective.

The majority of those appointed have been

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requisitioned from the unemployable class which labels them as incompetent, as a competent man is seldom out of a job. In fact there is a greater demand for competent men now than at any time in history. And none to qualify.

The Government gives preference to the incompetent who have never been able to support themselves. At present the competent workman is compelled to support the incompetents. This is the trouble with business, governments, and the world to-day.

Dubuque, Iowa. FRED W. CLUTE.

Human Needs

Sir:—At the conclusion of this year's Mobilization for Human Needs, in which thirty-five national welfare and health organizations have cooperated, may I express to you the sincere appreciation of these organizations for the good aid furnished by THE LITERARY DIGEST in the spreading of information on social needs and problems. GERARD SWOPE.

Chairman, 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs.
New York.

Better the Breed

Sir:—At our county fair the other day, I enjoyed the parade of fine stock past the grand stand. Better hogs, cattle, and chickens are *praiseworthy, of course;* and the breeding of better stock is and should be encouraged. But, looking on, through the fence, I noticed some mighty scrubby-looking kids, with sore eyes and scabby necks.

I believe that, by education, the medical profession could and should bring about a better generation of people. Why not breed out cancer, crime, and lessen the crop of morons in the human race?

There is not much scrub stock on our farms any more. Now let us have better human stock, and in this teaching let the medical profession take the lead. H. R. PAINTER.

Long Beach, California.

Salad

Sir:—Suppose you went out to dinner and were served a steak swimming in catsup, or plastered with mustard or horseradish? You would consider the hostess to be taking your taste a bit too much for granted.

However, how about salads? It's ill-mannered to spurn a dish, so we proceed to gag on whatever it has been the lady's fancy to *compound and douse over the leaves.*

Salad should be served dry and with a choice of dressing, or omitted from the menu.

Chicago. THOMAS L. CHEATHAM.

Error

Sir:—I was surprised when I read "Man's Justice to Women" in the November 30 issue.

According to the article, Edith Maxwell arrived home just before midnight. Two hours later Maxwell lay dead on the floor. Before midnight she was locked up. Now, how much time elapsed between just before midnight and before midnight?

Parkton, Maryland. CLAUDE SUTTON DAVIS.

["Before midnight" should have read "Before dawn." Sorry.—EDITOR.]

Antivivisection

Doctor Whitaker [LITERARY DIGEST, November 2] ought to know that antivivisectionists never advocate experimentation on children, or on other human beings, unless at their expressed desire. Some people slated for speedy death seem to wish such experimentation.

Clinical observation, careful study of cases, use of reason, great increase of post-mortems, and profiting by what has been found out in the past and in the present by others, will advance medicine far more than torturing of animals has ever done!

(MRS. C. N.) ALICE K. MILLARD.
President Erie County Antivivisection Society.

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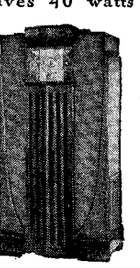

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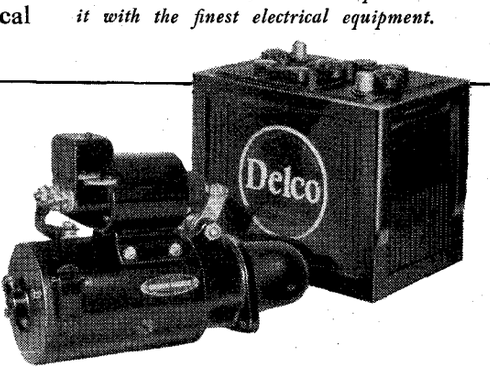

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Industry Against the New Deal

Big Business Declares War on Roosevelt Administration; Gauntlet Labeled "American System" Cast Into Arena; "Crack-Pots" Assailed

Industry spoke in united voice against the New Deal last week.

Throughout the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, and its conjoined Congress of American Industry, speakers and resolutions flung charges of Fascism, Socialism, and Orientalism at Roosevelt Administration policies.

The business men, representatives of 80,000 of the nation's manufacturers, gathered in New York City's Hotel Commodore. They left behind a platform stubbornly insisting that "Government efforts to promote recovery have, in fact, retarded recovery. . . . Government can not spend its way into prosperity."

Last year, industry made moderately cooperative gestures toward Washington. This year, its leaders openly avowed warfare in the coming Presidential campaign.

"Self-Defense"

"Whether we like it or not," Clinton L. Bardo, Association President, declared, "industry, much against its will, has been forced, in sheer self-defense, to enter the political arena, or to be destroyed as a private enterprise.

"For the past two years, industry has been driven into the cyclone-cellar, and the normal problems of depression have been magnified many times by a deliberate and well-timed rapid fire, and devastating attack, by economic crack-pots, social reformers, labor demagogs, and political racketeers.

"This attack, without question, was the most savage and concerted political attempt ever made toward destruction of our great industrial system."

At an afternoon session S. Wells Utley, President of the Detroit Steel Casting Company, told 1,000 delegates that "the battle is definitely on the political front."

To defeat "the new economic order proclaimed by President Roosevelt," he urged the business man to "fight with his time, his energy, and his money. . . . Unless your Representatives in Congress are among the few rare souls who have stood firmly for American principles, it is your duty to oppose their renomination . . . with all the resources at your command."

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Sunday Herald* (Prog.) found "nothing new" in the entry of business into politics, saying:

"Until recently, organized manufacturers have controlled both major parties. Now their control of the Roosevelt faction of the Democratic Party is slipping—hence their uncontrolled attack."

But the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) applauded industry's decision "to go into the political arena to fight for a sound policy." It noted joyfully "that the assembled business men and industrial leaders vote without a dissenting voice for a platform condemning the central theory, and most of the applications of the New Deal."

The manufacturers, said the Portland (Me.) *Evening Express* (Rep.), "desire not the New Deal, but a square deal."

Dinner-Jackets

Dinner-jacketed business leaders attended the annual banquet in record-breaking numbers. Into the flag-draped main ballroom of the Hotel Commodore crowded more than 1,500 representatives from nearly every walk of business life. They are the stewards of wealth that runs into astronomical figures.

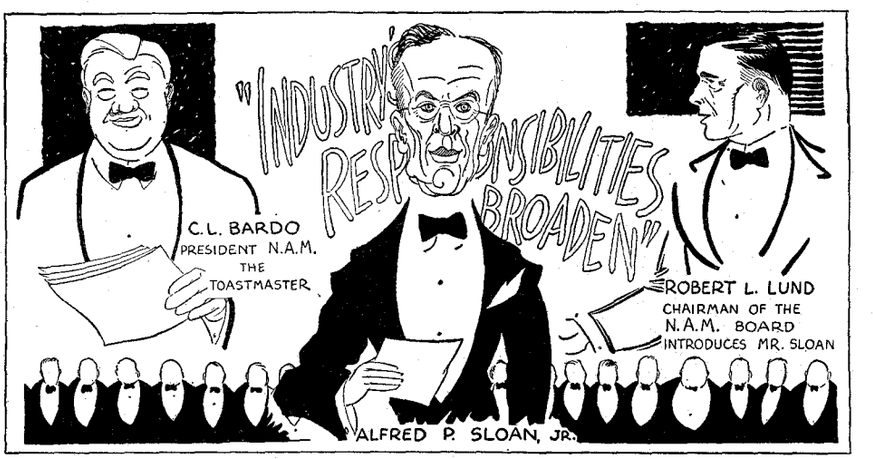
This year's honor-guest, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., spoke more temperately than most of his colleagues. He stood behind a row of honor tables, seating eighty-eight leaders selected for accomplishment.

Mr. Sloan, President of General Motors Corporation, frankly had no "possible faith in the capacity of political management to provide either stability or progress, if it should set out to operate the agencies of wealth creation, particularly industry."

He decried the "theory of scarcity" that has dominated many of our economic policies. He warned that "every dollar of the billions that have been indiscriminately spent without accountability is a mortgage on the income, the savings, as well as the security of the people."

But the urbane motor-executive also challenged industry to "expand its horizon of thinking and acting. . . . Industry's responsibilities can no longer be adequately discharged, however efficient and effective it may be, with the mere physical production of goods and services."

Business, he said, "must assume the rôle of an enlightened industrial statesmanship" to attack the problem of advancing the "social and economic status of the community as a whole."



Central figures in a Who's Who of American industry

—*FitzGerald in* The Wall Street Journal

His address drew general praise. "Mr. Sloan properly urged on the part of business," said the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* (Ind.), "recognition of social responsibility to workers and all others."

"To the Point"

The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) decided his words "are very much to the point. Business must perform the industrial, social, and civic duties which naturally fall to it as an important American institution, or must expect that the Government will step in and take over the work it neglects."

In the Administration's citadel, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) believed "the emergency legislation that Mr. Sloan properly denounces has failed because it was hastily conceived . . . and too imbued with the erroneous theory that higher prices necessarily lead to greater prosperity, even if they are the results of scarcity."

(Continued on page 44)

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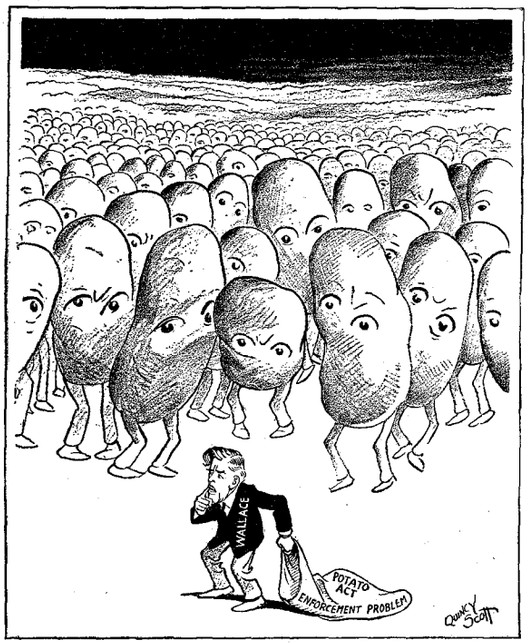
Hot and Hotter Potatoes

Woman Starts PPP to Fight Control Under AAA; Defiance Like That of Prohibition Foreseen; New Dealers Await Court Ruling

"This is Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk speaking. Will you please send a spade and two sacks of your very choicest seed potatoes to my suburban home."

Dealers in farm goods may prepare to jot down many such orders, as soon as the frost is driven from the ground next spring. Led by a Philadelphia society matron, wealthy Americans are planning to revive the back-yard potato-patch to register their protests against AAA price-fixing plans.



Eyes!

—Scott in the Portland Oregonian

As soon as the potato-control program went into effect last week, Mrs. Newkirk announced she had already asked 1,000 to join with her in forming the PPP (Potato Protest Planters). Just as Mahatma Gandhi spun his own cloth, so they will raise their own potatoes.

"A logical reaction to supreme asininity," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Ind.), which believes "some such campaign is necessary to prove to the Washington alphabet-soupers the stupendous folly of the Hot Potato."

New Deal leaders will not be greatly alarmed by the opposition of the wealthy. They expected it. What they will want to know, if the law is held constitutional, is what John Q. Farmer thinks.

Maine Favors Law

To get the answer to this question, Lyle C. Wilson, touring political writer for the United Press, interviewed growers in Aroostook County, which produces 80 per cent. of Maine's crop. He found they favor the law by three to one.

"To Maine, potato-control merely is its share of the AAA booty," he writes in the Washington *Daily News* (Ind.). "Maine thinks if they would abolish the AAA we might get along O.K.," he quotes a potato man as saying. "But if there is going to be any AAA, Maine wants some of it."

It is just such definite statements as this that Secretary Wallace is seeking. He has already shown his willingness to change the law to meet the more violent objections, by increasing the tax-free allotment from five to fifty bushels.

The change does not meet the objections of such critics as Mark Sullivan. He protests in his copyrighted newspaper column the retention of the "informer section" which would offer two choices to "a farmer asked to tell a government snooper whether his neighbor raised any potatoes."

Pariah Threat

"He could lie like a gentleman and run the risk of jail, or he could tell, and, I assume, become a pariah in his neighborhood.

"I think this provision is unprecedented in American law. I have asked the staff of the American Liberty League to make a search for any other existing law as drastic and far-reaching. There was nothing like this in the prohibition law."

What about the average consumer's reaction? Will the introduction of government cartons and stamps rouse wide-spread opposition, as did prohibition? The Chicago *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) looks into the future with a grin:

"Next year, along about Thanksgiving time, the head of the family will have a worried look. He will be busy on the telephone. The commodity he seeks will be just off the boat, or will have come down from Detroit by truck.

"Hijackers may get the merchandise. If it comes through, and the householder gets his share, he will go home with a glint in his eye. See his pride as he takes out of his pocket what appears to be an orange, removes first the pink paper and then the skilfully contrived covering of orange peel, disclosing—a potato!"

This bit of satire was typical of the criticism that opponents of the new law were whipping up last week as the Supreme Court test of the processing tax drew near. In answer to them Secretary Wallace made it clear he would not be caught napping, no matter what the ruling might be.

If the worst comes to the worst he may reach into a hat and pull out any one of several substitutions for the present tax. They include a general sales tax, higher income taxes, lower tariffs, compulsory production-control, marketing control, loans to balance lean and fat years—all these either separately or in combination.

Monday morning, in the Chicago Stock Yards, President Roosevelt reminded the American Farm Bureau Federation of the upward trend of farm prices and denounced "depression profiteers."

Barrage by Ickes

"Hard-Boiled Harold is as smiley as it is necessary to be," a Newark (N. J.) *News* writer once said of Secretary of the Interior Ickes, "but he has a neck like chilled steel and his eyes have the warm gleam of two hunks of anthracite."

Without smiles, Secretary Ickes thrust out his neck, fixed his eyes on a Detroit Town Hall audience last week, and blazed forth at those who would return to the old order in America.

"The Fascist-minded men of America," he said, "are the real enemies of our institutions through their solidarity, their common interest in seizing more power and greater riches for themselves, and their ability and willingness to turn the wealth of America against the welfare of America."

"Detroiters were pleased and interested to have Secretary Ickes as a guest in their city," said the Detroit *News* (Ind.).

The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) did not thank Mr. Ickes for his visit.

"Perhaps under the peculiar code of ethics inaugurated by the New Deal," it said, "it has become a part of the duty of a Cabinet officer to travel up and down the land getting people to pay money for . . . a vituperative campaign speech."

In New York, the *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) thought that Mr. Ickes used the term "Fascism" loosely, the *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) reprimanded him for "effrontery" and "self-righteousness," and the *Post* (Ind.) regarded his words as "a model of good, hard reasoning."

"Lexicon of Shibboleths"

Compiled for his Detroit audience by Secretary Ickes:

"*Brain Trust*—A term of derision applied to men of special training, who put that training at the service of their Government.

"*Soak the Rich* (Antonym, Soak the Poor)—Newspaperese for a system of taxation founded upon the absurd and revolutionary theory that a man should be assessed taxes in proportion to his ability to pay.

"*Liberty League*—A term of unconscious humor applied to itself by a group of multi-millionaires and their worshipful hangers-on who indignantly insist that the Federal Constitution is an instrument written by Alexander Hamilton for the exclusive protection of large aggregations of property, howsoever acquired.

"*Rugged Individualism*—The quality of aggrandizing one's self at the expense of others. Synonyms:—Dog Eat Dog; the Devil Take the Hindmost."

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Digest Poll Returns From Over Half the Union

Upward of 220,000 New Votes From Eight Additional States, Making Twenty-Six in 642,711-Ballot Roster—Percentages Divide 42.76 for New Deal and 57.24 Against It

More than 220,000 new votes, and eight additional States, a total of twenty-six, join, this week, in the fourth report of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll of New Deal strength to-day.

Now, more than half the Union is represented, and the total vote soars to the impressive figure of 642,711.

These returns, unusually heavy at this stage of a non-election poll, reflect the country's intense interest in the question of what the country thinks of the New Deal to-day.

The answer will be forthcoming when all ballots have been tabulated, for this test is being conducted exactly like other DIGEST polls that have foretold election results unerringly.

Inconclusive as the 642,711 votes may be, since other hundreds of thousands are yet to be tallied, they offer substantial fare for speculation. The twenty-six States from which they came cast 66.30 per cent. of the total vote in the 1932 election which put Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House.

This week's percentages in the 10,000,000-ballot test of national opinion show a further loss for the Administration on the basis of the question: "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?"

The 642,711 voters divide this way: 274,830 yes; 367,881 no. The percentages are: 42.76 yes; 57.24 no. The yes percentage is a drop of 1.64 from last week, when 421,560 votes from eighteen States were recorded.

Of the twenty-six States now represented, the New Deal is leading in seven, lagging in nineteen. However, twenty-two more States are yet to be heard from, as well as thousands of voters in the States already listed.

Once again, poll followers will be eager to see what the newcomers say in their early vote. Some of these figures may be startling, but THE DIGEST repeats its warning that the vote is far from complete.

The fact remains, however, that only two of the eight new States, Alabama and North Carolina, give a majority for the New Deal. The six others, all of which indorsed the New Deal in THE DIGEST poll of 1934, are turning thumbs down, so far, by varying percentages. They are Maryland, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Connecticut, and Colorado.

Some Comparisons

On the next page is a box which shows how these States, and the others, voted in the 1934 poll, and in the 1932 Presidential election. Comparisons should be interesting to the pencil-brigade. For instance, Connecticut is registering a sharp drop from the approving vote it gave the New Deal in last year's poll.

More striking, perhaps, are the cases of Maryland and West Virginia, whose initial votes deeply undercut their handsome percentages for the New Deal in 1934. Substantial reductions also are noted in the early balloting in Michigan, Indiana, and Colorado, all of which supported the Administration in last year's poll.

States showing a majority for the New Deal, in addition to Alabama and North Carolina, are Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. But even these, along with the nineteen others, not only show the New Deal lagging behind the 1934 poll figures, but also the 1932 election vote cast for Mr. Roosevelt.

There is one exception—Kentucky. Kentucky's current yes percentage of 59.69 is about six points under its final vote in 1934, but it is a fraction of one per cent. ahead of the percentage it gave Mr. Roosevelt in the 1932 Presidential election.

Another Feature

Another interesting feature of the fourth report is that the seven farm States, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, are now all represented.

Over a period of twenty years (five Presidential elections) the record of these seven States is preponderantly Republican. Yet, contrary to the record, THE LITERARY DIGEST poll in 1932 forecast that these States would go Democratic.

All did vote Democratic in 1932, altho previously, back to 1916, only four, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, ever had voted Democratic, and, then, only once, in 1916.

THE DIGEST wishes to address a further

Fourth Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes to Date	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY VOTE NOW ON NEW DEAL POLICIES											
				Voted for Roosevelt in 1932			Voted for Hoover in 1932			Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932			Did Not Vote in 1932 or Vote Not Indicated		
				Yes	Now Vote No	Total	Yes	Now Vote No	Total	Yes	Now Vote No	Total	Yes	Now Vote No	Total
ALABAMA	9,692	6,516=67.23%	3,176=32.77%	6,042	1,940	7,982	194	942	1,136	40	30	70	240	264	504
CALIFORNIA	50,697	21,164=41.75%	29,533=58.25%	16,165	7,903	24,068	3,731	20,162	23,893	653	390	1,043	615	1,078	1,693
COLORADO	9,295	3,165=34.05%	6,130=65.95%	2,517	1,670	4,187	461	4,062	4,523	96	131	227	91	267	358
CONNECTICUT	13,175	3,661=27.79%	9,514=72.21%	2,779	1,750	4,529	604	7,367	7,971	164	129	293	114	268	382
FLORIDA	9,497	4,679=49.27%	4,818=50.73%	4,105	2,248	6,353	329	2,158	2,487	31	40	71	214	372	586
GEORGIA	14,784	9,942=67.25%	4,842=32.75%	9,074	3,191	12,265	254	1,119	1,373	68	42	110	546	490	1,036
ILLINOIS	57,374	19,468=33.93%	37,906=66.07%	15,108	10,943	26,051	3,071	25,042	28,113	595	482	1,077	694	1,439	2,133
INDIANA	34,991	14,231=40.67%	20,760=59.33%	11,665	5,242	16,907	1,902	14,407	16,309	227	182	409	437	929	1,366
IOWA	37,721	15,781=41.84%	21,940=58.16%	12,636	5,868	18,504	2,360	14,774	17,134	269	320	589	516	978	1,494
KANSAS	34,886	14,923=42.78%	19,963=57.22%	11,530	4,796	16,326	2,494	13,561	16,055	312	354	666	587	1,252	1,839
KENTUCKY	17,064	10,186=59.69%	6,878=40.31%	9,005	2,354	11,359	764	4,048	4,812	86	72	158	331	404	735
MARYLAND	17,893	6,059=33.86%	11,834=66.14%	5,064	4,885	9,949	562	6,068	6,630	186	171	357	247	710	957
MASSACHUSETTS	9,709	2,119=21.83%	7,590=78.17%	1,557	1,330	2,887	396	5,967	6,363	108	89	197	58	204	262
MICHIGAN	23,361	6,952=29.76%	16,409=70.24%	5,187	4,126	9,313	1,282	11,507	12,789	266	250	516	217	526	743
MINNESOTA	43,060	15,551=36.11%	27,509=63.89%	12,259	8,196	20,455	2,433	18,091	20,524	437	430	867	422	792	1,214
MISSOURI	54,079	23,698=43.82%	30,381=56.18%	20,414	9,947	30,361	2,339	18,548	20,887	339	472	811	606	1,414	2,020
NEBRASKA	21,595	8,617=39.90%	12,978=60.10%	7,133	4,086	11,219	1,080	8,069	9,149	145	169	314	259	654	913
NORTH CAROLINA	13,667	8,877=64.95%	4,790=35.05%	8,113	2,202	10,315	361	2,113	2,474	93	73	166	310	402	712
NORTH DAKOTA	6,029	2,422=40.17%	3,607=59.83%	1,940	1,503	3,443	385	1,938	2,323	37	67	104	60	99	159
OHIO	56,658	19,884=35.09%	36,774=64.91%	15,293	9,539	24,832	3,384	25,333	28,717	682	578	1,260	525	1,324	1,849
OKLAHOMA	19,963	9,594=48.06%	10,369=51.94%	8,339	4,378	12,717	837	5,221	6,058	88	106	194	330	664	994
SOUTH DAKOTA	9,036	3,228=35.72%	5,808=64.28%	2,654	1,921	4,575	448	3,572	4,020	44	91	135	82	224	306
TENNESSEE	15,472	9,718=62.81%	5,754=37.19%	8,622	2,130	10,752	573	3,058	3,631	78	70	148	445	496	941
TEXAS	34,927	21,056=60.29%	13,871=39.71%	19,108	8,686	27,794	1,077	4,230	5,307	150	144	294	721	811	1,532
VIRGINIA	15,263	7,955=52.12%	7,308=47.88%	7,062	3,208	10,270	478	3,504	3,982	106	97	203	309	499	808
WEST VIRGINIA	12,823	5,384=41.99%	7,439=58.01%	4,737	2,034	6,771	485	5,058	5,543	60	56	116	102	291	393
TOTALS	642,711	274,830=42.76%	367,881=57.24%	228,108	116,076	344,184	32,284	229,919	262,203	5,360	5,035	10,395	9,078	16,851	25,929

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The Vote in '32, '34, and To-Day

The following table shows how the twenty-six States in the table on the preceding page voted on Roosevelt (a) in the 1932 election, (b) in THE DIGEST'S NEW DEAL POLL of 1934, and (c) in the 1935 LITERARY DIGEST Poll to date:

	1932 Election For Roosevelt (A) Per Cent.	1934 Poll Vote For New Deal Policies (B) Per Cent.	1935 Vote to Date For New Deal Policies (C) Per Cent.
Ala.	84.85	80.44	67.23
Cal.	58.41	69.32	41.75
Colo.	54.81	53.43	34.05
Conn.	47.40	55.81	27.79
Fla.	74.68	71.77	49.27
Ga.	91.60	82.43	67.25
Ill.	55.23	53.24	33.93
Ind.	54.67	52.09	40.67
Iowa	57.69	51.70	41.84
Kans.	53.56	50.82	42.78
Ky.	59.06	66.04	59.69
Md.	61.50	60.28	33.86
Mass.	50.64	52.16	21.83
Mich.	52.37	60.39	29.76
Minn.	59.91	62.19	36.11
Mo.	63.69	63.15	43.82
Neb.	62.98	53.91	39.90
N. C.	69.93	75.03	64.95
N. D.	69.59	60.27	40.17
Ohio	49.87	59.92	35.09
Okla.	73.30	66.98	48.06
S. D.	63.62	50.28	35.72
Tenn.	66.51	70.47	62.81
Tex.	88.06	77.72	60.29
Va.	68.46	65.66	52.12
W. Va.	54.47	62.82	41.99

word to those hostile critics who have seized upon the "NOW," printed in capital letters, in the question on the ballot, as evidence of a hidden political purpose.

All who have read the letter accompanying the 1935 ballots understand perfectly the simple reason for the word "NOW" in the present poll.

Since the great poll of last year, friends and foes of the New Deal have made conflicting claims about the trend of public opinion. The present poll will find out if there has been any shift in sentiment, since THE DIGEST is using the same list of names as last year, asking those who voted then whether they NOW approve the acts and policies of the New Deal to date.

Praise and Blame

So much for that. The Editors of THE DIGEST realize that, under the stress of political excitement, it is only human nature to magnify trifles. In every poll over a long period of years, THE DIGEST has faced an outburst of criticism—intelligent and otherwise.

This time, along with the many letters praising the poll as a public service, comes one from San Gabriel, California, which may amuse our readers, as it did us. Our correspondent says:

"If your magazine would spend its time and money in useful and helpful activity, instead of wasting it on these foolish, inane, and good-for-nothing 'polls,' you would really be rendering the country a service, but I suppose it is too much to hope that we may be spared these huge, expensive jokes."

New Deal and Its Key-Men

Peek, "Last of So-Called Conservatives," Out; Farley Still Storm-Center; Rumors of More Changes Denied

"For the next six months there will be a rash of Capital rumors each announcing the impending retirement of some key-man in the Roosevelt Administration," John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson predicted recently in the New York *Daily News* (Ind.). "Don't believe it," they counsel.

Every few days some one ventures to guess when James A. Farley will pull out as Postmaster General to put all his bulk behind the 1936 Democratic campaign.

© International

George N. Peek, last of the "Baruch men"

The New York *American,* a Hearst newspaper, objects strenuously to his combining Party tasks with the duties of the Post-Office, urging "a law that will forbid any member of a Cabinet from being a member of any political committee."

The Wichita *Beacon* (Ind.) sees no harm in this, and says:

"Having nothing more important on hand, individuals in Washington. . . continue to dissect the President's Cabinet, in the face of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has had fewer changes in his official family than any of his predecessors in a similar period in a generation."

"The picture is not fixed or rigid," Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen wrote some months ago in *Harper's.*

"Personalities appear and disappear. All the years of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover did not witness" such personnel upheavals.

"Roosevelt takes opinions from every one and makes his own decisions," these writers concluded. "But the group he is listening to most are the Wallaces, Ickeses, Tugwells, and Frankfurters."

This liberal group appeared in complete command of the fort to many observers last week after the resignation of George N. Peek, last of the "Baruch men," from the Presidency of the Export-Import Banks.

In 1932, when President-elect Roosevelt went to Warm Springs on his Thanksgiving vacation, Bernard Baruch, financier, rode with him. Mr. Baruch dropped off the train to do some hunting in South Carolina, but he kept close to Mr. Roosevelt's ear. His first protégé, Hugh S. Johnson, became head of the NRA. Then Mr. Peek was appointed AAA Administrator. With two of his followers in these responsible posts, Mr. Baruch in some quarters won the title of "Assistant President."

Mr. Peek, red-headed and strong-minded, traveled a rocky road. He ran afoul of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's "plowing-under" theory. He was transferred to the nominal task of advising on foreign trade. A believer in comparative isolation, he crashed headlong into Secretary of State Hull's policy of breaking down tariff walls. The reciprocity treaty recently signed with Canada drove Mr. Peek out of the fold.

Said he, as a private citizen, "I am completely out of sympathy with the Administration's whole policy on commercial and financial matters."

He joins on the side-lines Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget; Oliver M. W. Sprague, former financial adviser; Raymond Moley, former Secretary of State; Johnson and Donald R. Richberg, former NRA Administrators; Dean Acheson, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, and lesser lights.

"Last Conservative"

Shaking its head over the departure of the "last of the so-called 'conservatives'," the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.) believes Mr. Peek's is "one resignation the New Deal may repent in ashes and sackcloth." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) thinks "the President's decision to part with his special adviser, whose advice was almost invariably bad, should prove wise in the long run."

Wide World

Lewis W. Douglas, one of the first to go

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A Mayor Quiets Down

"Bossy" Gillis, After "Fireworks," Finds Silence Golden

Andrew J. ("Bossy") Gillis, the red-headed ex-gob, whose peppery phrases and political fireworks made him a national news-figure several years ago, is back in the saddle again as Mayor of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

This time, in contrast with his explosive 1928 campaign, "Bossy" has a new plank in his platform, "Silence is golden." His friends, he admits with a grin, told him to "keep his mouth shut."

Unchanged, however, is his policy of "plums to friends and punches to foes." As in 1928, Newburyport awaits a general exodus from its ancient cupola-topped City Hall. Last time, in a burst of house-cleaning based on the theory that "winners get the gravy," "Bossy" fired every one from fire chief to tree warden.

"Sure, there's bound to be shake-ups in the City Departments," "Bossy" now says in a signed pronouncement given to the United Press. "I've got to take care of my friends, don't I?"

Thorn in the Side

"Bossy" has always been a thorn in the side of the clipper-ship aristocracy of staid and charming old Newburyport.

He passed two months in jail in 1928. Operating a gasoline station on one of Newburyport's sacred Colonial landmarks, he had defied town patriarchs, chopped down trees, and plastered the property with circus-posters. Court proceedings followed.

This didn't stop "Bossy." Released, he marched back to his own bailiwick at the head of two brass bands, a motorcade of floats, and 45,000 cheering admirers.

Wide World

"Bossy" Gillis

Finding his style cramped by editorial blue-penciling, "Bossy" got out his own newspaper. He called it *Asbestos* because its pot-shots at his many foes were "red-hot." *Asbestos* went out of business following a libel charge and a barrage of protests.

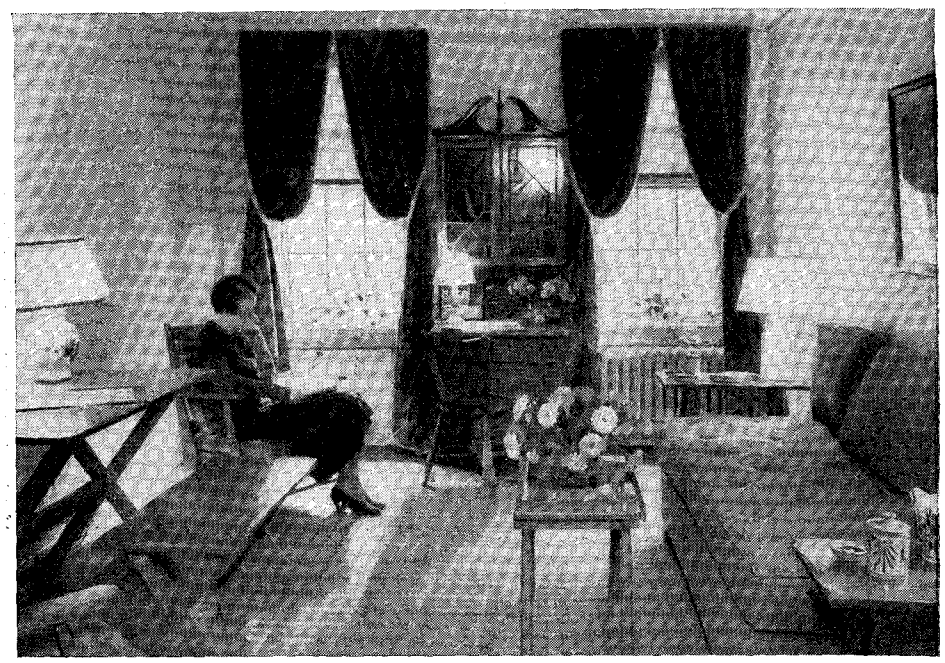
Promising that "there won't be any comedy this time, because things have been pretty tough," "Bossy" writes for the United Press:

"The newspapers printed a lot of baloney about me. They tried to make me out a clown. That was all right by me then. Everybody knows Bossy Gillis, don't they? And didn't I put Newburyport on the map?

"I'm not a fancy guy. I don't own a tuxedo. But Bossy's no clown. Don't let anybody kid you. The people of Newburyport know I'm not a clown, else they wouldn't have elected me to a third term. They never did that for anybody else before Bossy."

Rehousing in Slums and Valley

"Where's Ice-Box?" Asks Mrs. Roosevelt—East Siders Will Get Them From Uncle Sam; *Tugwell's "Green-Belt" Town*



Wide World

An 11x18 living-room of "First Houses," New York City, in slum area

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stepped briskly into a brand-new kitchen in New York City last week and cast a housewifely eye over the furnishings.

"Where's the ice-box?" she asked. "Don't they get an ice-box?"

She was assured that electrical refrigeration would be installed by the Federal Government for the 120 families which, just before Christmas, are to move into "First Houses." For the eight five-story, red-brick garden-centered buildings that comprise "First Houses"—officially opened when Mrs. Roosevelt snipped the silk ribbon which barred the entrance—are the Federal Housing Authority's first experiment in model tenements built with government funds and relief-labor.

On the same day, President Roosevelt drove, in an open car through freezing Georgia weather, to inspect the opening of "Pine Mountain Valley Rural Community," a similar housing experiment.

Here, in white cottages costing the Government $1,800 each, 300 families are being resettled in one of Rexford Guy Tugwell's "green-belt towns."

Heart of East Side

"First Houses" stands in the heart of New York's slum-cluttered East Side. Its white Colonial windows face wash-hung fire-escapes, and are flanked by rubbish-filled alleys.

Pine Mountain Valley Community faces Georgia hills corroded of soil, scarred with scrub-pine and brush.

Both are significant as first fruits of President Roosevelt's policy of subsidizing home-building for people in the "low-income class." Contracts already have been signed for fifty-seven projects, costing the PWA $148,000,000, eventually to provide water-tight roofs for 130,000 families.

"This is only a sample and a starter," boomed F. H. LaGuardia, New York's pugnacious little Mayor.

For their rent of $4 to $7 a room, government tenants are to get, in addition to refrigeration, a garden courtyard, playground facilities for children, a foyer in buff and ivory, radio outlets, and "sunlight in every room."

The foremost advocate of low-cost housing built with public funds is Senator Robert F. Wagner, bluff, genial New York Democrat, spear-head for much of President Roosevelt's social legislation. With Administration support, he now hopes to drive through the next session of Congress a long-range housing bill, backed by $800,000,000 of government money.

Editor Pessimistic

Decrying the Government's program as "futile schemes, yielding almost negligible results," the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) editorializes:

"Unless we are frankly to go in for the 'collective economy' of Russia, the only way to get a vast expansion of house-building is by establishing a private industry capable of providing it.

"If that truth had been recognized three years ago, we might be measurably nearer an answer for the thorny issues the task implies, instead of being—as we are now—just nowhere."

Yet, while likewise deploring the high demands of Federal housing on the taxpayer's check-book, other papers remark, as does the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.-Rep.), that "slum-clearance has taken its place with old-age pensions and job insurance in our national security plan."

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Topics in Brief

DOES Mr. Roosevelt's promise to let nobody starve include the taxpayers?—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

THE name may not be significant but the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee is Mr. Getz.—*Tampa Tribune.*

IF the Philippines make a success of self-government, we might try copying their style.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Tribune.*

To judge from advance speeches, Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln will all be in the 1936 campaign.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

WHY do Republican leaders think they must have a big man? They have often won without that kind.—*Asheville Citizen.*

PARLEY to Map New Deal Future.—Headline.

Don't you mean Farley?—*Indianapolis News.*

IF the trucks on our highways get much bigger—it won't make much difference if they do beat the trains to railroad crossings. —*Life.*

"WHAT is to be found on the menu of practically every inn in this country?" asks a temperance advocate. Thumb-prints, perhaps.—*Punch.*

REPUBLICANS quiz potential Presidential candidate to find out how dry he is. All we have to do is turn the dial.—*Providence News-Tribune.*

IN the Kentucky referendum the vote for old-age pensions was virtually unanimous. This proves that every voter expects to be old some day.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE American Bankers Association thinks happy days are here again. Thirty, sixty, and ninety, no doubt.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

THE Nobel committee decided not to award a peace prize this year. It could not find $40,000 worth of peace in the whole place.—*New Yorker.*

"WAR is the highest expression of the national will for survival," says Ludendorff, who was prominent in the last one. And still they say, live and learn.—*Troy Record.*

THE 900th anniversary of Canute is being observed in England. Canute was the one who tried to swing a tidal project without getting in touch with Ickes.—*Detroit News.*

THE Countess Barbara Hutton Mdivani von Haugwitz-Reventlow has been left out of the Social Register, so now we all have something in common with her.—*San Diego Union.*

A DOCTOR was called to treat a Texas man who had been talking incessantly for fifteen days. The object was to have him conserve his strength for the 1936 campaign.—*Toledo Blade.*

STOUTISH middle-aged women, a motor expert has discovered, are the safest drivers, but, my boy, you'd better be pretty darned careful whom you compliment on that score. —*Boston Herald.*

NEWSPAPER pictures seem to indicate that these diplomats are a funny-looking bunch, but you'd probably be, too, if you had to go around all the time with your tongue in your cheek.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

MONEY isn't everything. Store credit is something.—*Dallas News.*

ANOTHER alphabetical agency that hopes to profit by queer New Deal ideas is the G.O.P.—*Asheville Citizen.*

WHY can't those Europeans live as one big family? asks the Toledo *Blade.* They do live as some big families.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

IT seems to be fixed. The Italians win the battles in the morning papers and the Ethiopians win for the afternoon papers.—*Tampa Tribune.*

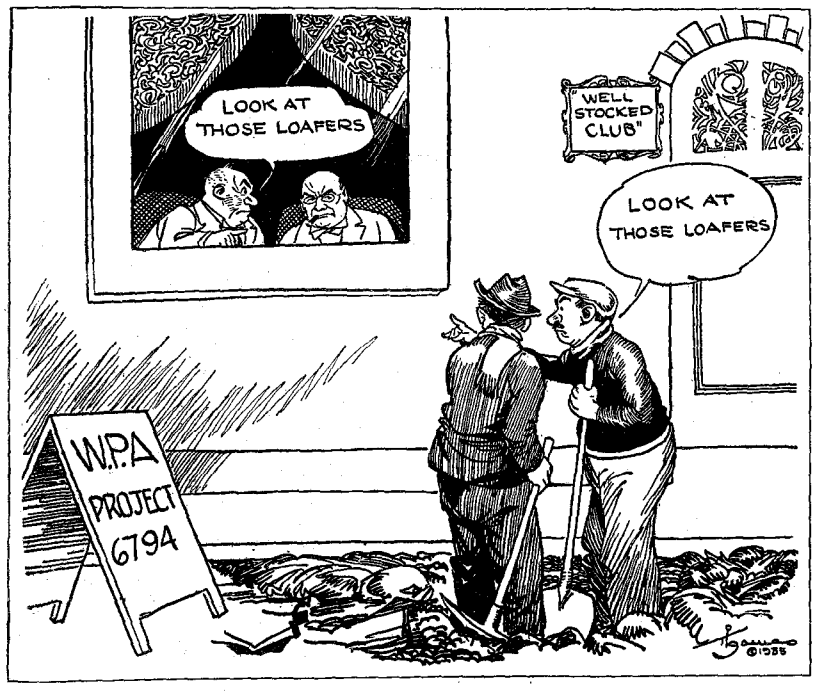
IF Cupid deals you a bad break, says Mary McCormic, change the color of your hair and start a new chapter. Didn't work for Dillinger.—*Kansas City Star.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt makes a good showing at balancing next year's budget, we might let him tackle those of the last couple of years that somebody-or-other didn't do so well on.—*Boston Transcript.*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY overlooked a good bet when they let Hoover graduate without putting him in the backfield. Even to-day you can't tell whether he's going to run or pass.—*Springfield Union.*

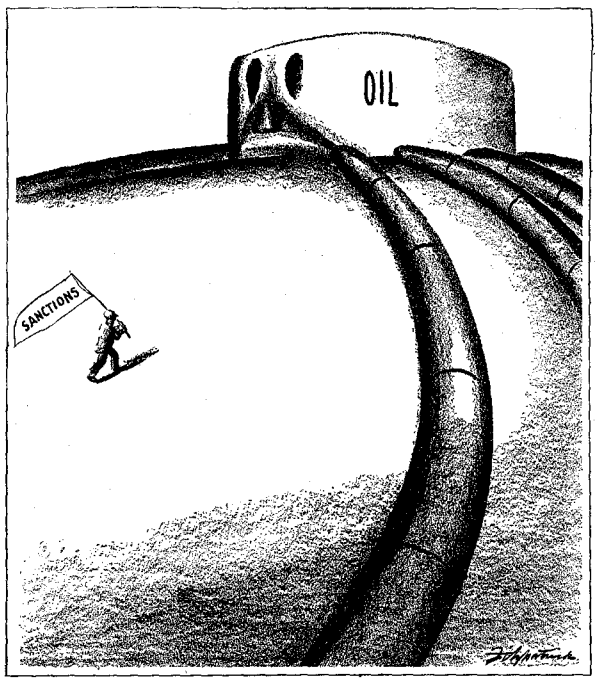
THERE'S a lot to be alarmed over, that's true; but we refuse to go along with the observer who says that the rate at which nudism is spreading is truly alarming. The next few months ought to check the trend. —*Manchester Union.*

ALBANY newspaper, which assigned a girl reporter to test a food diet suggested by a New York City charity organization, reported that she'd lost four and a third pounds in four days, an advertisement for the diet that money couldn't buy.—*Akansas Gazette.*



Fifty-Fifty

—*Thomas in the Detroit* News



Running Into Something

—*Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis* Post-Dispatch

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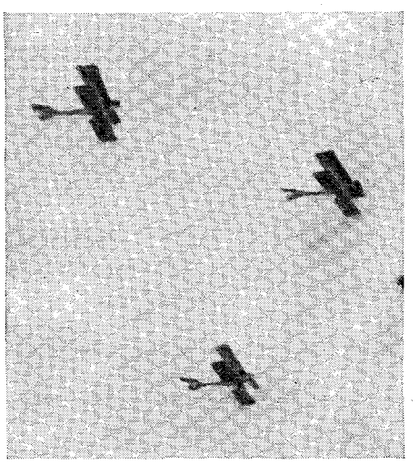
"Friendly Enemies" in North China

It's Between Tokyo and Nanking That Fur Flies, but London and Washington Have Something to Say About A New State



Acme

Japanese planes

Ear-piercing, nerve-racking Japanese warplanes buzzed angrily over Peiping, on December 5, as Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister of the Nanking Central Government of China, arrived. One plane, ostensibly belonging to the East Hopei "autonomous government," dropped thousands of leaflets advocating autonomy for the five Northern Provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan, and Chahar.

"You get out of here," was the warning issued by Maj.-Gen. Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese forces in North China, and he added that there might be a Chino-Japanese war if Nanking should break the agreement of last July between General Ho and Lieut.-Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu.

According to the Japanese interpretation of this agreement, said Victor Keen, in a Shanghai dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, China promised to prohibit any government troops from entering Hopei Province, granted to the Japanese certain rights with respect to preserving peace and order in North China, and agreed not to appoint any officials in North China without Japanese permission.

"No compromise on autonomy in North China," was the announcement made by the Japanese Army in Tientsin on December 9. This defiant message was issued in reply to the compromise proposed by the Chinese Nanking Government whereby a "North China Political Council" would be established; almost—but not quite—"autonomous."

Nevertheless, Chinese officials indicated that Nanking would carry out its plans for a "North China Political Council." The Council, it was said, would be pro-Japanese and anti-Communistic as demanded by the Japanese.

Sung Cheh-yuan probably will be named Chairman of the Council, which would divorce the five Northern Provinces from Nanking in everything but name, dispatches indicated. The new Government, it was expected, would be announced at Peiping and immediately receive the approval of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's Nanking Government.

Veiled Warnings

Meanwhile, in simultaneous statements on Far Eastern matters, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, issued veiled cautions to Japan lest she become the next objective of the world's peace machinery.

Secretary Hull's statement was a formal and carefully worded utterance to the press, not to the Japanese Government, "in regard to the 'autonomy movement' in North China; Chinese and Japanese activities in relation thereto." At about the same time Sir Samuel was addressing the British House of Commons in an unexpected speech which called attention to Japan's military activities in North China.

Both statesmen expressed belief that these activities constitute a threat to the world's peace, and both placed the Japanese Government on formal notice that the United States and Britain, the two great naval Powers, have vested rights and interests, as well as treaty obligations, in China, which must be respected.

Both foreign secretaries, it was pointed out, let Japan know that these two world Powers are not so preoccupied with the Italo-Ethiopian situation that they have failed to give close attention to the "autonomy movement" in North China. Neither made any effort to disguise his belief that Japanese military activities largely are responsible for the movement to separate China's Northern Provinces from the Chinese Nationalist Government's control.

Secretary Hull's "reminder" was issued indirectly in the form of a statement to the press, ostensibly in answer to the inquiries of correspondents concerning the attitude of the United States Government toward the "autonomy movement" in North China. Circumspect in form, remarked Ernest K. Lindley of the New York *Herald Tribune*, the body of the statement did not, by name, mention Japan, the Nine-Power Treaty, or the Kellogg Pact.

"You Don't Say"

With that characteristic Japanese attitude of mind, best described by the phrase "you don't say," the Tokyo *Kokumin*, organ for military groups, on December 5 quoted the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman as saying that the Japanese Government opposes the application of the Nine-Power Treaty, guaranteeing Japan's sovereignty, to the "autonomy movement" in North China, because it considers the pact virtually a dead letter.

Among cabled comment to THE LITERARY DIGEST on the present Chino-Japanese situation was the observation of the ultra-Conservative London *Morning Post:*

"Thanks to our modern policy of disarmament, and our embroilment in the Mediterranean, we are helpless to interfere in China. It would be both wise and humane, if nothing can be done, not to make any pretense of doing anything."

Lord Beaverbrook's independent, imperialist London *Daily Express* had this to say:

"Will our cosignatories of the Nine-Power Treaty now order the Japanese to get out of China? They will not. Will Britain act alone? She will not."

Japanese Onlook

Unosuke Ohta, a journalist well-versed in Chinese politics, who has served on the staff of prominent Tokyo and Osaka dailies as a correspondent in various cities of China, summed up the Chinese-Japanese situation in *Contemporary Japan*—a quarterly published by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan (Tokyo)—as follows:

"The realization of complete national unity in China is a prerequisite to a solution of the Chino-Japanese question, and of the Far Eastern question, as well, and it follows that both Japan and other interested Powers, as well as China herself, should give most serious consideration to this point. Since it is extremely difficult to-day for the numerous interested Powers to give joint concrete assistance to China, each of the leading Powers should recognize the others' right to conduct legitimate economic activities in China, and, at the same time, make it a policy to keep in contact with others, and to cooperate with them on an equal footing in contributing to China's economic development. It is also essential for the interested Powers to consider a revision of the so-called unequal treaties for the promotion of the national unity of China, in order to stabilize the general situation in Eastern Asia."

Wide World

Chinese gun

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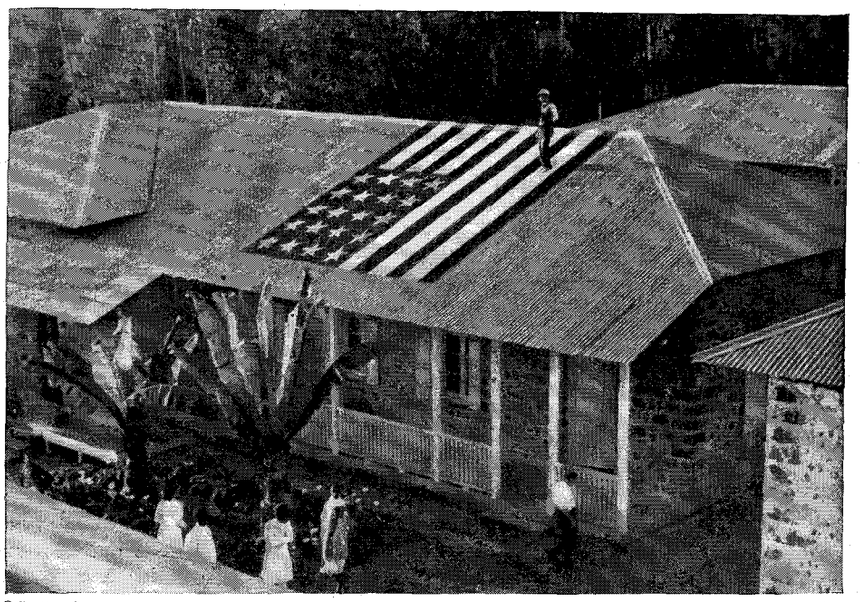
War in Africa; Talk in Europe

Bombs on Hospital—Red Cross Makes Protest; Anglo-French Peace-Plan; What Price Ethiopia for Fascist Empire?



© International

American hospital at Addis Ababa. A flag like this was painted also on the roof of the Dessye hospital which was bombed

The broad Stripes and bright Stars of the American Flag, painted on the roof of the American Seventh Day Adventist Hospital at Dessye, Ethiopia, still shone after bombs bursting in air signalized a terrific aviation offensive of Italian war-planes on December 6.

Ten giant Caproni bombers roared over the horizon at dawn, showering shells on the center of King of Kings Haile Selassie's northern headquarters, 175 miles south of the Italian lines. The attack was described as a daring attempt to kill the Emperor. His palace, obvious target of the squadron, was damaged only slightly, but fire was set on the American Missionary Hospital, which was empty.

Officials estimated that fifty-three were killed and 200 wounded in the bombardment. Dozens of women and many children were wounded or killed, while survivors sobbed and beat their breasts in terror.

One bomb crashed through the exact center of the big Red Cross painted beside the Stars and Stripes on the corrugated iron roof of the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital. A protest against the attack was made to the League in behalf of the International Red Cross.

The occupants of the hospital had been evacuated when the planes first appeared, and were not injured. The fire was extinguished quickly. Approximately 700 bombs were dropped from planes circling over the center of the city. The clatter of antiaircraft guns, machine-guns, and old smooth-bore rifles from the military encampments surrounding Dessye added to the din.

Addis Ababa cables reported that on the same date, December 6, a big battle had been fought north of Dolo, near Makale, with enormous losses. The Exchange Telegraph Agency, at Addis Ababa, estimated the killed at 400 on each side. Italian planes bombed Gondar, important northwestern Ethiopian city, near Lake Tana, for the second time, killing four women and two children, and setting many houses afire.

At Rome, in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Benito Mussolini reaffirmed Italy's determination to resist League of Nations sanctions to the end.

Of this speech Italian press editorial comment cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST included the declaration of the Rome *Messagero:*

"It was a clear, loyal speech. There does not exist a single charge made against Italy, which did not find adequate refutation."

In France, Genevieve Tabouis, Foreign Editor of the Paris *Oeuvre,* wrote of Mussolini's speech:

"It has caused deception and even bitterness at the Quai d'Orsay. First reaction to the speech is that in the future further dealing with Il Duce is impossible. The only thing remaining is to wait until he decides to make proposals himself."

At Paris, France, and Britain, firmly united, agreed last Sunday to make Italy a final offer before launching, with other League of Nations Powers, a drastic effort to halt Italian aggression. The peace plan which Premier Pierre Laval and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, sealed with a gay luncheon-party at the French Foreign Office was described, according to unofficial versions, as "an all round compromise." Said a commentator on foreign affairs for the United Press:

"Ethiopia would submit to dismemberment, and Mussolini would yield on principle. Ethiopia would pay approximately one-third of her territory on the northern and southern frontiers as the price of peace. To give it the appearance of an exchange, Ethiopia would receive a seaport on the Red Sea in Eritrea."

If Premier Mussolini is offered considerably less than he hoped to gain by conquest, said *The Morning Post* (ultra-Cons.), he "will assuredly appreciate that it represents the most his fellow partners in the League can possibly offer consistently with their international obligations and with his own."

Laval's Hold on France

Premier Pierre Laval of France, son of an Auvergne butcher and expressman, who read Tacitus while waiting for his father's parcels, and was the first French Premier to visit Germany since the World War, stood firmer in his Parliamentary shoes last week.

Swart, short in stature, with small, piercing dark eyes, noted for his coolness and sagacity, he had first to seek a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on his Government's program for dissolution of semimilitary units of French political organizations.

He won when representatives of militant political organizations, chiefly the Croix de Feu ("Cross of Fire") led by Lt.-Col. Count Casimir de la Rocque, claiming a membership of 712,000, not including the National Volunteers, said they were disbanding in response to the request of Premier Laval that the nation unite at home to meet problems confronting France from the outside.

The vote of confidence came after the Civil Legislation Committee had reported back to the Chamber three government bills to dissolve the military-like organizations in the Republic, to penalize the carrying of arms, and hold the press responsible for publication of articles that might incite to assassination.

Editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from London included the remark of *The Daily Telegraph*—a newspaper very close to the Baldwin Government—that:

Increase in Strength

"A great increase in Laval's parliamentary strength is made possible because the consciousness of the serious nature of the international situation was strong enough to still the voice of factionalism."

Also *The Times* (London), independent, but defending any Government so far as possible, said:

"The Socialists and Radicals were given what they asked—dissolution of militant leagues. Laval has been able to give this to them without sacrificing the support he needs from the Right."

Meanwhile, despite the vote of confidence for Premier Laval on December 6, Paris cables indicated that the bills against the armed leagues, passed after much amendment, produced resentment and resistance.

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France: No Naval Cinderella

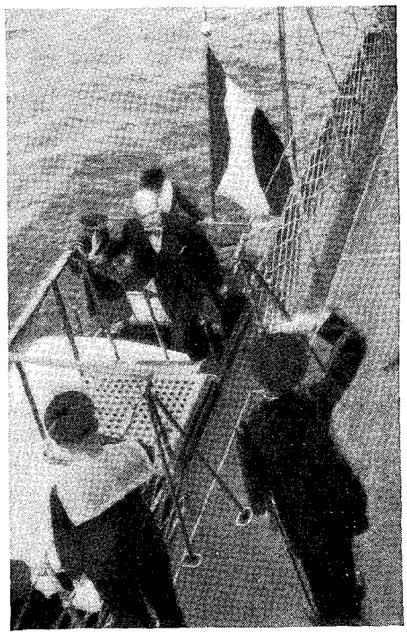
Sea Powers Take Demands to London Conference; Smaller Nations' Activities Disclosed; Big and Little Naval Races Threatened

MODERN OFFICES TO BE LET

Delegates of five great sea Powers gave eyebrow-raising glances at two big black notice-boards headed by those five words in sharp white letters. Their limousines had driven up to a four-story office-building in a placid backwater of the City of Westminster, London.

Nineteen days before the closed cars began to drive up last Monday to debouch American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Admirals and Ambassadors, the British Foreign Office had rented the third floor of the smallish, Georgian-looking building. It was thought that larger space would not be needed for the preliminary gathering which might decide the fate of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty.

There is to be none of the sonorous oratory there was the day after Armistice Day fourteen years ago in the spacious, beautiful Memorial Continental Hall at Washington. This time it may be the blue-coated Admirals, rather than the frock-coated Ambassadors, who will dominate.



François Piétri, Minister of Marine, boarding a French cruiser

"Shift in Emphasis"

To Hanson W. Baldwin, writing in *The New York Times Magazine*, "The shift in emphasis—from striped trousers and morning coats to gold braid and naval uniforms—typifies the history of an era: The uneasy cynicism of the middle 'thirties, when world peace is menaced by dictators."

Official host to these admirals and ambassadors is Sir Samuel Hoare, suave and accomplished British Foreign Secretary.

His second-in-command is newly created Viscount Monsell of Evesham, "heart-of-oak" type of Englishman, conservative and courteous; First Lord of the Admiralty.

Before beginning their bartering in the bare Westminster office-building, the delegates, sitting uncomfortably in the crimson-and-gold Locarno Room of the Foreign Office in Whitehall, heard Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, easy-going *John Bull* Englishman, welcome them for the maritime horse-trading.

Then followed Norman Hezekiah Davis, President Roosevelt's peripatetic Ambassador-at-Large; Lord Monsell; François Piétri, French Minister of Marine, who seems to have a permanent lien on that job despite ever-shifting Paris politics; Admiral Osamu Nagano, pudgy-handed Japanese Supreme War Councilor, and Rear-Admiral Giuseppe Raineri-Biscia, of the Italian Naval General Staff. Each talked a curt ten minutes.

Whatever the conference may achieve, the world already is embarked on a new era of battle-ship construction, according to "Jane's Fighting Ships," the latest edition of which is just off the press.

Altho some American readers regard Japan as "villain of the peace" in the impending naval race, *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) recalls that "France has let it be known that if Japan had not denounced the [Washington] Treaty, she herself would have been constrained to do so."

How strong France is becoming at sea was not known until curtain-call.

France launched the battle-ship *Dunkerque* in October. Her sister-ship, the *Strasbourg*, will follow next year. Germany is feverishly building two battle-cruisers to match these; Italy, two heavy battle-ships.

Moreover, as the conference met, M. Piétri, who loves to shoot and fence, lunged, with the button off his foil. He announced two heavier battle-ships to match Italy's; one, he said, already had been laid down at Brest, secretly.

It was at Brest, not long ago, that the fiery, fencing Corsican spoke his piece to French naval cadets.

"When the day comes—and that day is near—when our great fighting-ships will carry the flag of the Republic, our Navy will no longer be the *Cinderella* of the Washington Treaty," he said.

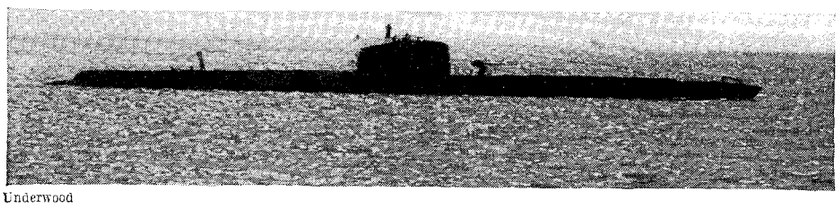
Ferdinand Tuohy, writing for *The Sphere* (London), questioned M. Piétri about two big subjects the London conference will cope with—cutting the size of Treaty-limited capital ships from 35,000 to about 25,000 tons, and abolishing submarines.

The French Minister of Marine adroitly pointed out that America wants 35,000-ton battle-ships, and that nothing bigger can traverse the Panama Canal. He concluded that war-ships will not exceed—or be smaller than—35,000 tons.

Then, a Gallic shrug accompanied by upraised hands.

"Abolish submarines, indeed!" he snorted. "What do these English take us for?

"Soon we shall have 120 of the biggest, finest, and fastest submarines afloat."



Underwood

France soon will have 120 submarines, putting her on top in this class

Church Defiance of Hitler

After flattening all other opposition, Realmleader Adolf Hitler last week ran into a stone wall.

To new Nazi dictates virtually ruling it out of existence, the Confessional Synod, made up of Protestant churchmen opposed to State regimentation, hurled at him the most challenging defiance he has faced since he came to power.

Founded more than a year ago, the Confessional group represents a good part of the 40,000,000 German Protestants. Presiding at its head is Bishop August Marahrens. He is the newly-elected President of the Lutheran World League, central Lutheran organization.

For months the synod has resisted what it holds is an effort by Nazi Church Minister Hans Kerrl to force upon it neo-paganistic doctrines. Last week, weary of compromise, Kerrl issued a decree forbidding the opposition clergy from having synods, ordaining pastors, collecting taxes, and taking part in administrative activities.

Funds Seized

On top of that he seized their finances and imposed a censorship which cut them off from the laity except through the pulpit.

The next day powerful Confessional Church Councils throughout the Reich voted to fight the decree. The Nazi authorities replied by warning that further opposition would be adjudged high treason, punishable by death.

"The obvious truth is that, whatever adjustments or compromises are made," according to *The Christian Century*, "the liberties of the church can never be made safe under an autocratic government determined to use the church as an instrument of political policy."

Taking Elijah's flight into the desert as text, Berlin Confessional pastors ordained young pastors with this declaration:

"Whatever may come, we believe that there will always remain the Biblical 7,000 who will not bend their knees before false gods."

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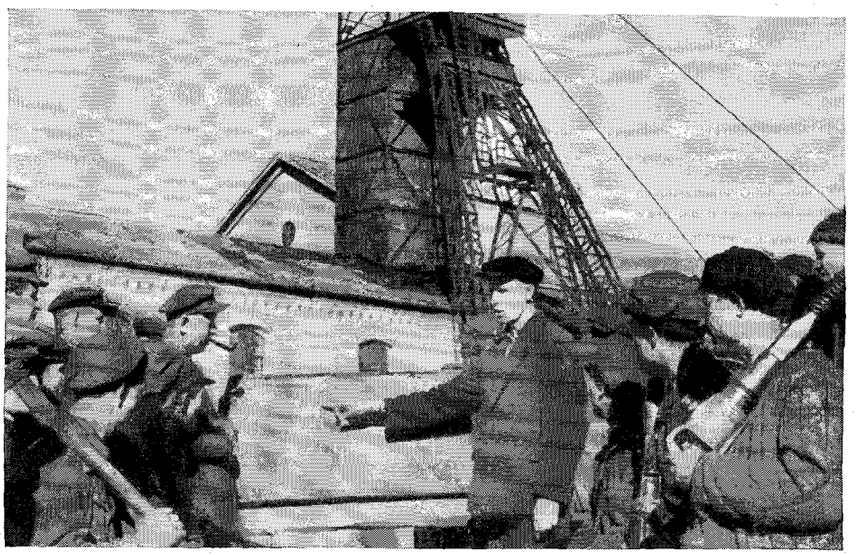
Coal-Miner's Example to Russia

Stalin Holds Up Stakhanoff's Production Speed-Up as Pointing Way to New Progress "From Socialism to Communism"

Alexei Stakhanoff, a coal-miner genius of the Donbas coal-region in Soviet Russia, has sprung into fame since last September by proving to the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that his speed-movement plan of production will make the second Five-Year quotas vastly easier of accomplishment within the time-limit.

To-day, it has been said, his name is second only to that of the Soviet "Big Boss," Josef V. Stalin, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.



Sovfoto

Alexei Stakhanoff (center) *explaining his method of work to coal-miners*

Stakhanoff, whose long, thin face shines as tho polished with oil, has a heavy, drooping jaw and clean-shaven head, with a wide, peaked cap on the back of it. He won highest commendation from Stalin himself in a speech delivered at the closing session of the first All-Union Stakhanoffite Conference at Moscow at the end of November.

As interpreted by some Moscow correspondents, the Stakhanoff movement essentially means "tying the man to the job he can do best and have him do nothing else."

This "speed-up system" is spreading throughout the country like wild-fire, and "having its effect on such activities as beet-root planting, shoemaking, coal-mining, and, even, school-teaching."

Definition by Stalin

Stalin himself defined the Stakhanoff movement as a step in preparing the way for advancing from "Socialism to Communism." A condensed version of Stalin's Stakhanoffite Conference speech, cabled from Moscow to the New York *Times*, quoted Stalin as saying:

"In a Socialist society every one works according to his ability, and receives, in return, not according to his needs, but according to what he has produced for society.

"The principle of a Communist society is that every one works according to his ability, and receives according to his cultural needs, and not according to what he has produced. This means the cultural and technical level of the working class is sufficiently high to wipe out the contradictions between mental and physical labor."

In a cabled editorial to The Literary Digest, *Izvestia*, official Soviet newspaper in Moscow, said:

"The Stakhanoff movement reflects, as in a mirror, simultaneously, the speeding up of historic processes of Socialist reconstruction economy, and the consciousness of the people. The basic political economic problems of the second Piatiletka [Five-Year Plan] will be solved thereby in a shorter time than was originally expected."

Warning by Green

At the request of The Literary Digest, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and originally a miner by occupation, telegraphed his authoritative opinion:

"The change in organization for the production of coal in Russia, as represented by the Stakhanoff movement, seems to be copied after the methods employed in the coal-mining industry of the United States.

"The Russian worker may well view with a feeling of apprehension the development of a factory speed-up system, because its highly objectionable features will be increasingly emphasized under a dictatorship where workers do not possess the liberty to strike against injustice."

While the Stakhanoff system has spread through factories, textile mills, and other branches of industry, Moscow dispatches related that this progress has not been made without opposition. There have been several murders, and numerous beatings, of Stakhanoffite workmen, which have led to one death sentence and many arrests.

In the American press, which is keenly interested in the new movement, the Hartford *Courant* noted that some of the Stakhanoffites now earn 500 times as much as they did before, and their only complaint is that "the stores don't contain enough of the things they want to buy—fancy foods, clothes, furniture, and luxuries." This Republican daily continues:

"The Communist leaders are rejoicing. Evidently they do not fear the rift between the workers who earn big pay and those who do not. Nor do they fear that production will outdistance effective consumption. 'Be gay!' Comrade Stalin said to the delegates: 'Our life is jollier and merrier today, and it is due to your efforts—our heroes of labor.' But, outside of the Union, there must be Socialists, as well as many others, who will shake their heads, and ask if this is economic equality."

A London Editor Speaks

At forty-three, Editor of *The News-Chronicle*, a Samuelite Liberal newspaper, one of the four great dailies in London, Aylmer Vallance came to New York last week on what he called a bus-man's holiday to study American newspaper methods.

News coverage in the United States, he told a representative of The Literary Digest, is excellent. The American newspapers have the advantage of many more pages, tho there is also the disadvantage that one may "get lost in the acreage," he observed.

Tall slender, smooth-shaven, with black hair and wearing horn-rimmed glasses, the British Editor is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford. After leaving college he joined the British Army for six years.

His recreations, according to the British Who's Who, are "motoring" and "ordering meals." He added that he also liked mountain-climbing and fishing.

Alarmed Over Japan

One of the first impressions he gave was that he believed the situation in the Far East is more serious than the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. As to China, Mr. Vallance thought that the big question which will arise within ten years is whether Japan will get Nanking and China. This he called "an unpleasant possibility," and he added: "I don't see how either Great Britain or the United States can resist Japan in China. It's a fantastic idea to think of our fleets fighting in the China Seas. The distance from the two probable bases—Singapore and the Philippines—is too great.

"Besides, there is strong opposition in England to sacrificing lives for the sake of trade interests in China. The Man in the Cinema (i.e., the Man in the Street) is ready to take risks for the League principle of collective security, and is willing to have sanctions used to prove the authority of the League—in Europe. In the case of China, that principle has already been lost in Manchuria. If we had a war over there the public would consider it merely another capitalistic war."

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Reads Skulls to Bare Secrets of Past

Doctor Hrdlicka Has 16,000 in His "Library of the Human Race"; Believes Woman's Great Duty on Earth Is to Be Home-Maker

If prehistoric peoples had left their interesting skulls around where they would be easier to find, this would be a pleasanter world for Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist. If modern women would stay home and out of the professions it would be a pleasanter world, he believes, not only for himself, but for everybody.

About these two things the stocky little Bohemian is firm and immovable.

Doctor Hrdlicka is one of the world's leading figures in the field of anthropology, the science of physical facts about man and his development.

This restless scientist with an unquenchable curiosity about ancient human beings roves up and down the continents, summer after summer. His equipment is a zestful mind, calipers, gages, and a diffident way of explaining that his name is pronounced *Alesh Hertlitshka.*

He digs, rummages, pokes, and scrapes at old burial-mounds. He forages enthusiastically at almost obliterated scenes of time-forgotten massacres and plagues. Wherever ancient human bones lie, there he is, thumping at skulls. His calipers measure the spans of old brows, his gages the depths of long empty eye-sockets. Thighbones tell him much about tribal diets. Brain-capacities fascinate him.

Littered Desk

Now he is back in Washington, in the dingy little room which for thirty-three years has been his office at the National Museum. That many years ago he went there to establish the now world-famous Division of Physical Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution.

There a LITERARY DIGEST representative found him one day last week. He was back at the single, littered desk after a summer on Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska. It had been a summer of hard work. It was worth it.

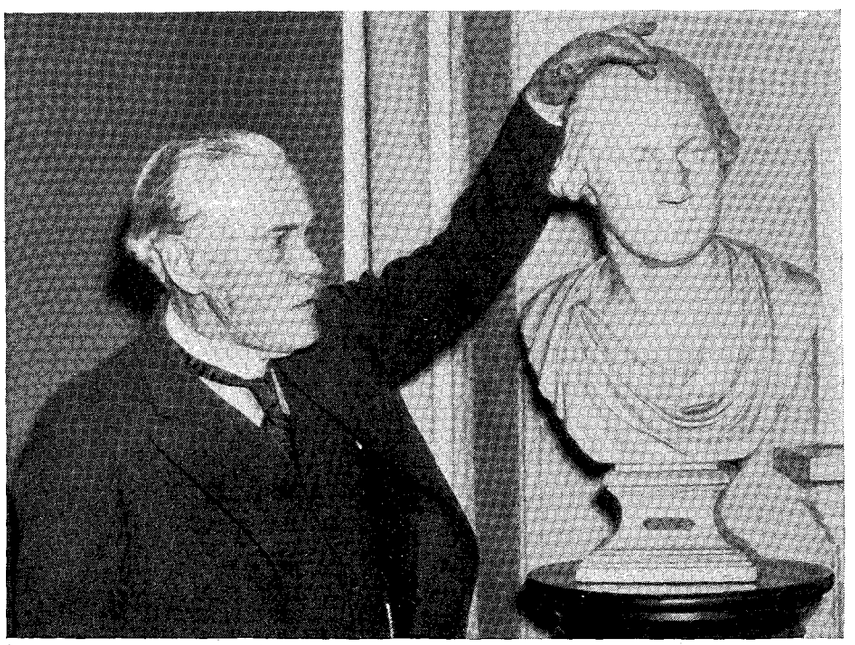
He had discovered punctured skulls showing that Americans, 2,000 years ago, practiced brain surgery. The technique of the primitive surgeons was so good that they lost few patients.

This winter he will study the accumulations of the summer and write papers on cephalic indexes, race deterioration, and evolution, with foot-notes pointing to the future of man. The work is not new to him, or the little grimy room. The walls there are lined with filing cabinets, shelves, and books. The papers he collected; the books he wrote. He is proud of them and of the room.

"This little room," he says almost shyly, "is part of me."

It must be. Everything in it is his, wrought into ink and print from a pen never winter-bound. In 1929 the magazine *Anthropologie,* published in Prague, printed an anniversary volume of his works. In it, twelve pages were devoted to listing his scientific books and articles. There were, then, 251 of them. Since then he has added fifty-three more.

When he gets up and moves out of that room it is to go into a room containing more than 16,000 skulls and skeletons assembled by himself through the years. He regards them almost with reverence, he speaks of them with vast pride. It lies in his voice as he says that this, too, is "part" of him. It is his carefully built-up "library" of the human race. Science will have recourse to it centuries hence.



Acme

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist, contemplating the brow of George Washington

His brushed, crisp, white mustache lies cool and austere on his upper lip as he speaks. His white, bushy hair, spanked and brushed to lie straight back, moves as he talks, in an accent still colored by Bohemia.

Sank Last Penny

Doctor Hrdlicka was born there, in Humpolec, sixty-six years ago. In 1882, aflame with ambition, he came to the United States. The story goes that he had a few copper coins, this boy of thirteen, when his ship plowed past the Statue of Liberty. Suddenly, impulsively, he walked to the rail, fished them out of his pocket and threw them into the Bay. He stepped on American soil literally without a cent.

Three years more than half a century haven't changed him, much. Many of his habits and ideas still are Continental, with guiding overtones of science.

In the evening, he reads. His favorite book or story will deal with pioneer days in the West. Fiction or truth, the book must be short, with plenty of action. He will not read modern novels. They are too long, much too wordy. Kipling and Stevenson charm him. A modern trilogy appals him.

He is contemptuous of modern people who want their thinking done for them by writers. All they want is stimuli. Men and women alike.

About women *The New Outlook* already has quoted him:

"Hrdlicka has been twice married, the second time in 1920. It is his firm belief that woman's place is in the home; women are the chief pivots of human relationships, he says, and their first duty is to their homes and families. He hints that past civilizations have fallen out of joint when their women obtained too many privileges."

He won't deny that that is his conviction. The natural confines of women, he explains patiently, are home-making and the having and rearing of babies. When a woman steps beyond that, no money in existence can compensate for the sacrifice of natural happiness—or shouldn't, at any rate, he holds.

He believes women must work, of course, but if it must be work outside the home, let it be jobs to which they are adapted, that involve sentiment, beauty, or art—and definitely not art in the creative sense. Feminists will not like his belief that few women have been great sculptors, painters, writers, or scientists.

All that he has discovered about the human being, all that he feels about contemporary and future humans, can not erase one small regret.

He always wanted a large plot of ground on which he could cultivate every tree and plant the soil and climate would support. He has, instead, a tiny piece of ground in Rock Creek Park in Washington. It's all right, tho, he tells you. He wouldn't have time to work on a larger place, anyway.

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Quick Thinking in Earthquakes

The Safest Place in a Small Town During Temblors Is in the Middle of the Street; in Big Cities, Seek the Subways

"If you think you've never 'been in an earthquake' you are wrong, for the earth's surface is at all times in motion," wrote G. K. Spencer recently in the Baltimore *Sun*.

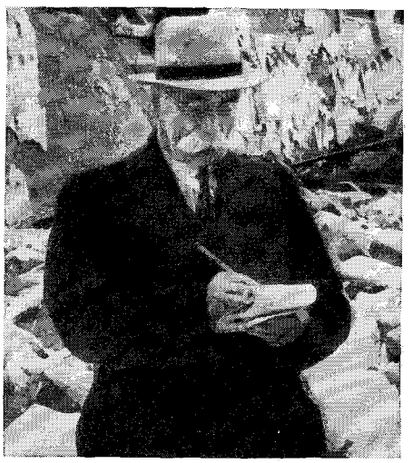
Of course Mr. Spencer was referring to the tiny, continuous shivers of the earth that are detected by sensitive seismographs. But this year shocks struck with crashing violence in many a region where citizens had been thinking smugly of earthquakes as somebody else's trouble.

They raised a lively question: What is the best thing to do when the earth starts to tremble?

Some rather cynical advice is attributed to Prof. Bailey Willis, of Stanford University: "Stand still and count forty; after that it makes no difference what you do."

A young New York man of action, Sherwin F. Kelly, disagrees. Mr. Kelly is a geophysicist; his probing into the earth with delicate instruments has helped locate many an ore-deposit.

A method of his profession is to create artificial earthquake shocks with dynamite, to see how the shock waves travel through the earth.



Universal Newsreel from Soibelman Syndicate

Mayor C. J. Bausch of Helena checks up on what the earthquake did to his city

Safest Place

"Probably the safest place to be in a small town, where buildings are low, is in the middle of the street," he wrote last week in *Today*, "but watch out for chimneys!

"If an earthquake catches you on the sidewalk of a big city of narrow streets and high buildings, you are in terrific danger from falling cornices and copings and tile, stone, or brick facings. Make for a doorway and get inside; it is better to be caught under the tile from a partition wall than by a brick from the twentieth story.

"A subway is also a pretty good refuge. . . . Earthquakes are hardly felt in mines at depths of a few hundred feet."

What people inside buildings should do depends on the building, but it's a good idea to have a plan in mind.

"When an earthquake hits, it hits fast," says Mr. Kelly. "The maximum violence usually comes within five to ten seconds after the first tremor, and the worst is ordinarily over in one minute. So there is not much time to deliberate on a course of action.

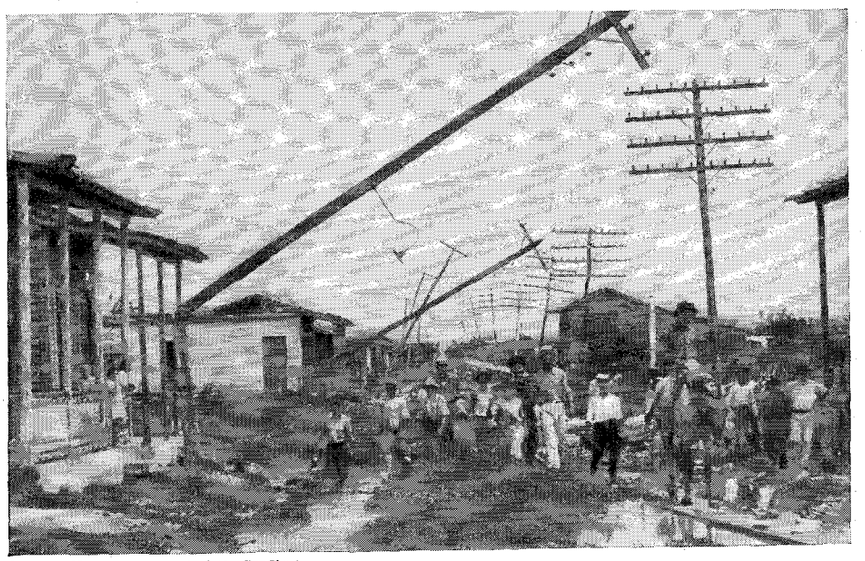
The Main Question

"The question . . . is: 'When do I stay put, and when do I move quickly from here to yonder?' "

In general, a good wooden-frame building is probably fairly safe, but keep away from chimneys, which may fall through the roof. A brick or stone house will be safe if well-designed and well-constructed, but a poorly built one is about the worst kind of structure to be in or near in an earthquake. If you are not sure whether the building is safe or not, make for the open ground.

"Or," says Mr. Kelly, "if you are inside and have not time to get out, retreat to an upper story is advisable on the theory that it is better to be *on* a pile of bricks than *under* it."

The best structure of all, Mr. Kelly thinks, is a well-braced steel-frame building with walls and floors of monolithic reenforced concrete.



Universal Newsreel from Soibelman Syndicate

Refugees on the outskirts of Helena, Montana, after the recent earthquake

Triumphs of Research

On the plains of central Asia hunters chase the spotted, hornless musk-deer; in India farmers industriously raise the musk-okra, so ladies the world over can have perfumes enriched and "fixed" with the Oriental odors of musk and ambrette.

Out of a test-tube chemists now produce them both, here in America, in a single new substance called *astrotone*.

In their wanderings the Children of Israel fed upon manna, an exudate from an Oriental ash-tree that grew in the wilderness. For years druggists and chemists have imported it, extracting a substance called *mannitol*, from which was made drugs, plasticisers, ingredients for resins, and printers' rolls.

Now chemists can make it from corn sugar; also its rarer and more valuable brother substance, *sorbitol*, which until last year was a laboratory curiosity quoted at $500 a pound.

Synthetic Vitamin

From *sorbitol* comes synthetic Vitamin C, the vitamin that prevents scurvy. It is also used in the textile and leather industries as a softener, in the manufacture of synthetic resins, and in drugs.

For generations the hardest drills have been made from expensive small diamonds.

The electric furnace now produces boron carbid, a substance almost as hard as diamond, and cheap enough to meet many needs where diamonds would be impractical. Harder than sapphire or carborundum, boron carbid faces modern drills and scrapers.

These are some of the "children of recovery" exhibited by the American Chemical Society at the Fifteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York last week. About 150 out of nearly 500 important new products of the test tube, developed in 1934 and 1935, were chosen for exhibit. There wasn't room for the others.

Recovery Hastened

"Recovery of the economic balance has been materially hastened by the introduction of hosts of new products developed by research," said Dr. Harrison E. Howe, the brisk, white-bearded Editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, published by the American Chemical Society.

" 'Children of Recovery' illustrate the essential rôle played by research in commercial as well as in human affairs. Each product was born of research and was first commercialized during the recovery period, 1934 and 1935. Business has not yet felt the impetus which these products will bring."

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Bringing Christianity to "Hell America"

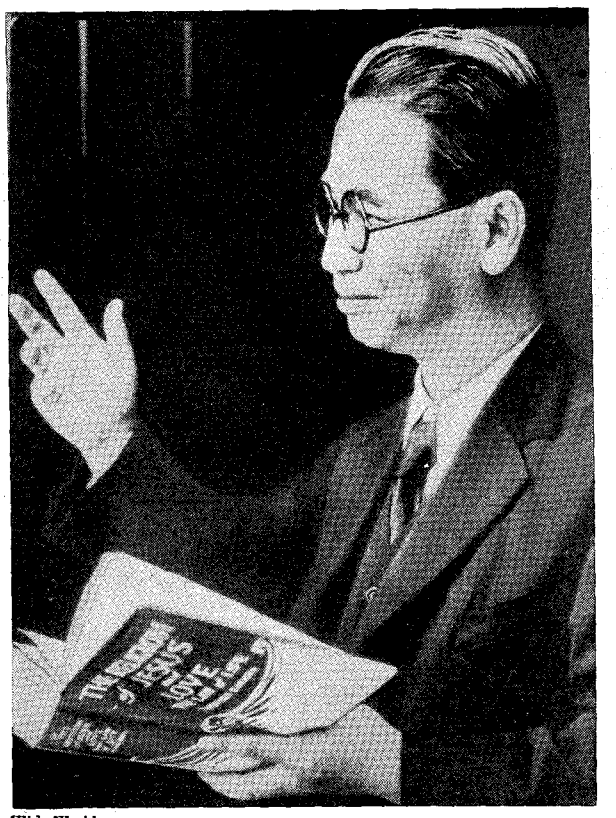
"Wesley of Japan" Coming for Tour; Admits There Is Also a "Heaven America"; Has Fought for Emancipation of Geishas; Attacks "Opium-Like" Religion

America, said Toyohiko Kagawa some years ago, is divided into two parts — "Heaven America" and "Hell America." On December 18, Kagawa, the "Wesley of Japan," will land in San Francisco to bring Christianity to "Hell America."

This little, bespectacled man, slender in body, brilliant of mind, and hard of head, "stands out," says *The Christian Century* (Chicago), "as the one oriental Christian who is actually succeeding in making the tide of Christian thought flow back across the Pacific."

A former student at Princeton, a prophet from the slums of Kobe and a bearer of the Cross, he comes to America "under the belief that he has a word of divine revelation intended for the Christian intent on achieving a Christian world—a world of brothers relieved of brutal obsession with the insensate pursuit of private gain."

On the day he steps off the boat, Kagawa will make three addresses. From then until July he will go to every part of the United States and to Canada, speaking every day.



Wide World

Toyohiko Kagawa, a prophet from the slums

Kagawa has a strange history. Born in 1889, the son of a "servile geisha," his father's concubine, as he himself writes, the child was cradled in the lap of tragedy.

Piety and Morals

"My father," he says in "Christ and Japan" (Friendship Press, New York), "was devout, according to the Japanese conception of devoutness, but morally he was impossible. In Japanese religions and religious devotion, piety and personal morals are wholly unrelated. . . .

"My father was Secretary of the Senate of Elder Statesmen. My father's wife being childless, I was registered as her child. In this home, enmeshed in the tragedy of triangular love, I spent my days in the midst of plenty, but in tears."

It was the plight of his mother that led Kagawa to dedicate his life to the work of emancipating the geishas and the lower classes which produced them. To-day he is known as "a flaming evangel."

Audience in Uproar

Seven years ago, speaking before the Three Religions' Conference (Christianity, Buddhism, and Confucianism) in Tokyo, Kagawa threw his audience into an uproar when he said that "in so far as religion has not developed an adequate criticism of and opposition to the mammonism of modern civilization, there is some opium in it." Conservatives were for reprimanding him. But to-day the occasion is one of the remembered religious events of recent years.

"Our work," continued the unabashed Kagawa, "is to reconstruct society on the basis of a love that loves others as well as itself, and leaves no place for either Leninism or Fascism. Let him who has two coats give one to his brother."

On the death of his father, Kagawa was placed in charge of an uncle. At school he "lapped up knowledge" at such an exhausting pace that he developed tuberculosis. In a fisherman's hut where he went to recuperate, he learned of the hard conditions of the poor. Shintoism did not help them, and Buddhism and Confucianism were of no avail.

Back to School

Despite his frail condition, the boy went back to theological school, then threw himself into slum work in Shinkawa. For twelve years he shared the lot of outcasts—everything but their vice. Ex-convicts with murder records, paroled thieves, alcohol addicts, and diseased beggars ate at his table. He turned his quarters into a laboratory for the study of the basic cause and cure of slums.

His research convinced him that slums could never be eliminated until labor conditions were revolutionized and a fair deal was given the worker. For organizing a labor union he was arrested and thrown into jail. Overnight he became a national hero. From a little known slum worker and labor leader he was transformed into a national champion of the poor. He advocated universal suffrage and social reform in general.

Busy Pen

His pen was as busy as his tongue. Books poured into the publishing houses—"The Psychology of Poverty," his "Autobiography," "Before the Dawn"—fifty books in all. In a fever of anxiety to finish, he dictated "Christ and Japan" in ten days and nights—dictating because his eyes were too feeble for writing. He has even turned to fiction, and is now running five serial fiction stories, dealing with outstanding national problems, in five Japanese newspapers and monthlies. The circulation of one magazine jumped from 350,000 to 1,110,000 within a year after Kagawa began writing for it.

Once a suspect, Kagawa is now high in the councils of his Government. After the earthquake disaster in 1922, he served on the Imperial Economic Commission as a specialist in labor problems and slum-renovation. On his visit to the United States he is commissioned by the Japanese Government to investigate the medical cooperatives and systems of health insurance.

"In God's name," pleads *The Christian Century*, "let no one seek to distract him from passing on such insight as he has obtained from his actual wrestling with the tragic social problems of his own country."

Staying Married

In the last fourteen years of his service on the bench of the Cook County Superior Court in Chicago, Judge Joseph Sabath has heard 46,000 divorce cases and effected 3,000 reconciliations which "stuck."

"Small troubles, not big ones, cause divorces," he says. "It's making mountains out of mole-hills that brings couples into the divorce courts. . . . The only way to stay married—is to stay married."

Twenty-five years ago he became a member of Chicago's Municipal Court. December 2, the silver jubilee anniversary of his elevation, was a field-day for florists and friends of the jurist.

His advice to the husband is:

"Make your wife a real partner. Take her into your confidence. Discuss all your problems with her and supply her with sufficient cash to run the home comfortably."

To the wife he says:

"Do not be afraid to soil your hands. Do not be afraid of motherhood. Do not make fun and tease your husband with idle flirtations. Make your husband assume the responsibilities of your home life, in cooperation with you, beyond the financial side."

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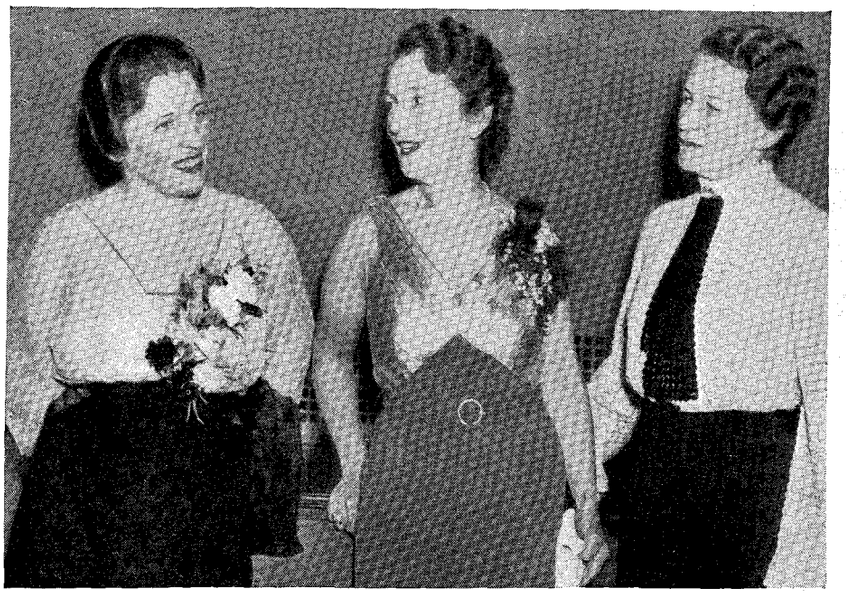
Birth-Control Debate Renewed

Question, Once Furtive, Now Discussed in Public Hearings; Congress Gets Problem; Churchmen's Views Still Differ



Keystone

Leading advocates of birth control: (left to right) *Pearl Buck, Margaret Sanger, and Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, mother of the film-star*

Seventeen years ago, when the birth-control movement was young, Mrs. Margaret Sanger was arrested for operating a birth-control clinic and sent to prison. Mother of three, with one in the graveyard, Mrs. Sanger kept up the fight, and to-day the police pass her by.

Along with her worked the much-married Emma Goldman, to whom such a movement was sufficiently anarchical to warrant an anarchist's support. Brave Kitty Marion, now sixty-three and a teacher of stuttering children, hawked the *Birth Control Review* in front of New York's Grand Central Station, and others sold copies on sophisticated Broadway. Those who took one bought furtively. Birth control was not quite proper; perhaps a little obscene.

Movement To-day

Twenty-one years old now, the movement is entertained in the drawing-room, and has been received in Congress, where it will be greeted again next session. At last the movement is at home in grand company. As Gretta Palmer wrote in *Today*, "women of the type now appearing in the birth-control movement have had social training in drawing-room diplomacy, and they carry their tact with them into legislative halls. They are deft at fund-raising—their childhood friends are the heads of corporations, the publishers of newspapers."

It is not difficult, then, for the movement to have a hearing. Two public hearings were held early this month. For the first time since 1928 the American Birth Control League sponsored a mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall in New York. Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Legislative Chairman of the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control, and mother of five children one of whom is the famous Katharine, screen actress, said that voluntary sterilization should be made available to persons too dull to be taught birth control. She was applauded when she suggested that "perhaps the best way to promote morality is to give marriage a chance."

Religious Angle

"I can find nothing in religion contradictory to birth control," said the Rev. H. Adye Prichard, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. "I believe Jesus would indorse it and that Jesus understood that man and woman must live together in the most intimate way possible." Birth control, the Canon contended, could not be likened to murder, because "no personality is destroyed, no person has been conceived or born, no life is involved in this world or the next."

The relief problem brought the matter of birth control into the sphere of economics as well as health and humanitarianism, maintained Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, Professor at the New York School for Social Work. It was said that 250,000 babies are born each year to mothers on relief.

The result of the meeting was that 2,500 men and women stood up to indorse a resolution demanding "that all agencies administering family relief inform mothers on relief where they may secure medical advice as to family limitation by methods in accord with their religious convictions."

Birth-control advocates were active, too, in St. Louis. There Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman told the Five-State Regional Conference on Birth Control that thirty-five out of forty-one Protestant clergymen he had polled believed birth control moral. Citing records, Rabbi Isserman said: "Conceive of a family with ten children, that is, of twelve people, living in three rooms, completely dependent upon relief for subsistence and then continuously haunted by the fear of motherhood and of an additional mouth to feed from an empty cupboard."

Aid to Pacifism

Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology, New York University, held that as long as population growth was unrestrained there will be "an irresistible incentive to war."

The well-known position of the Catholic Church on artificial birth control is that it is against both divine and natural law.

Birth-control propagandists may be bombarding trenches already being emptied. Fashion and arts of modern civilization have conspired to leave little room for the child. And, writes Professor Enid Charles, of the London School of Economics, in *The New Republic*, "When industrial civilization is brought face to face with the menace of underpopulation, we shall discover that sterility has been built into the material fabric of the modern city. Maybe we shall discover it too late."

War on *Barleycorn*

Two years ago when old *John Barleycorn* bubbled back legitimately, the wets confidently believed that the drys' cause was dead. Last week in St. Louis, at the Twenty-eighth National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League, it proved to be very much alive. So much alive in fact that F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the League, asserted that a two-year survey indicated the probable return of prohibition by 1945.

His statement was the opening gun in the attack being launched by the "drys" against the "Demon Rum."

Ten reasons why Repeal has failed were voiced by Doctor McBride, among them: "No promise made by the wets to regulate liquor has been kept. There is a decided increase in drinking and drunkenness. The saloon is back."

Antiliquor songs, which will be used as propaganda, were a feature of the convention. The delegates eagerly sang "Buy Dry" to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland."

Acme

Dr. F. Scott McBride, who predicts the return of prohibition in ten years

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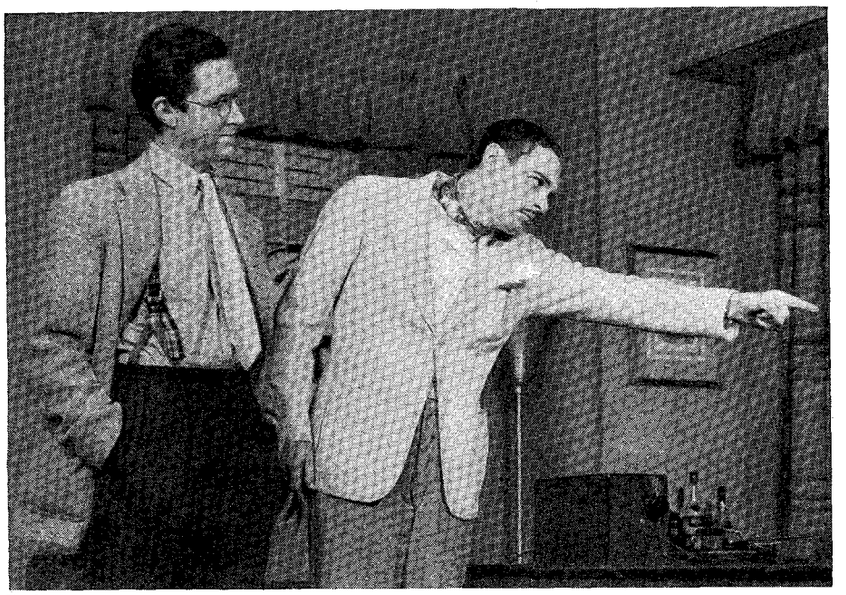
Flogging Hollywood Is Always Fun

"Boy Meets Girl," a Lash Dipped in Brine, Whistles Venomously Across the Back of the Cinema Capital; "How Beautiful With Shoes" Charms Some Critics, Chills Others



Vandamm

Allyn Joslyn (left) *and Jerome Cowan, "ringmasters of a lunatic circus"*

Behind so simple and unaffectedly winsome a title as "Boy Meets Girl" lurks the funniest, daftest prank in the New York theater.

For almost 3,000 years the drama, in one way or another, has revolved itself around the situation of a boy meeting a girl. It remained for this brash and goofy satire to pick up the title, make a face at Hollywood, and provide Broadway with a festival.

Here is the most adroit of the Hollywood lashings since "Once in a Lifetime." It is brisk, impudent, and thumping, an authentic boiling-in-oil which must, even now, still leave shamed blushes on the cheeks of some of the cinema's great.

Feeding Hand Bitten

Written by two "eminents" of the scenario colony, Bella and Samuel Spewack, it larrups some of the fondest traditions and bites the hand that feeds the writers.

The heroes are two crazed scenario writers, Eastern novelists temporarily enslaved to the film studios. They get $1,500 a week for writing film scripts, and find that more than two hours of this confining labor wearies them. The other six they pass in the sublimer forms of mayhem, property destruction, and malice, all with the blithest of smiles.

Their robustly funny infamies have cost them their jobs in every studio in Hollywood, save one. Their permanence on the pay-roll of this last film factory is doubtful, since they have been assigned to write picture plots for a fading cowboy star. They dislike this pompous cowhand and delay writing a picture for him as long as possible. Just as unemployment faces them, the boys sign an unborn baby to a personal contract and then market the contract to the studio, pointing out that no cowboy picture ever had been made with a new-born baby as co-star with a Western *hombre*.

Happy, when born, goes right before the cameras, and is an overnight sensation, damaging the vogue for Shirley Temple, the Dionne quintuplets, and other celebrated infants. A series of tragic errors costs *Happy* his job, bounces the boys out into the street and gives measles to the cowboy. At the bleakest height of fate's mischief, the scenarists extricate themselves from trouble by one more monstrous prank.

Through this carefully uninvolved plot, the Spewacks have threaded impieties directed at the executives of the motion-picture business, at the habits of actors, at the grossness of agents.

"It is cast (by George Abbott, its producer) with a refreshing accuracy," John Anderson acknowledges gratefully in the New York *Evening Journal*, "and played by actors who seem inevitable. As the ringleaders and ringmasters of a lunatic circus, Allyn Joslyn and Jerome Cowan are deliriously right, full of energy, fun, and the devil. They prod it to its merriest dementia. Joyce Arling plays *Susie*, the inadvertent mother of it all, and plays her with entrancing naïveté, and a sense of unsmiling burlesque which makes some of the lines unbelievably cock-eyed, as when, after a scene of sheer bedlam, she says to the unheavenly twins, 'You boys certainly are peculiar.' "

* * *

The critical hysteria was not as evident in the reception for "How Beautiful With Shoes," a Carolina-mountain play by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Anthony Brown, from a short story of the same name by Mr. Steele.

Describing, in moonlit terms, the teaching of beauty to a girl on her wedding day by an escaped schizophrenic with three murders to his record, the play runs a perilous course along the dividing line between prose, poetry, and absurdity.

For those who were touched by its poetry, it was a lovely play out of the ruck of the usual commercial attraction. For those who hooted its poetry it was just a lame play trying to be something it wasn't. No play this season has done a better job of dividing the critics.

Genuine Beauty

It has moments of effective power and of very genuine beauty. It tells a tragic tale in homely situations, and then garlands those homely situations with words of charm.

"No second 'Tobacco Road' this," reports John Chapman in the New York *Daily News*, "but perhaps a story of the kind of people we have been reading about in the case of the girl who killed her father with a shoe-heel. Simple, dumb folk whose minds do not rise as high as the hills that surround them, homes whose squalor is lessened by the beauty of those hills."

Summing up, Gilbert Gabriel in the New York *American* is less fetched by the play:

"All of which bespeaks respectful hearsay that 'How Beautiful With Shoes' was, in Mr. Steele's original, a very fine story. From that point of respect I must veer into disappointment, cool chagrin. The play which he and Mr. Brown have made of it is a hoarse, coarse scramble, confused of mood, unsteady of structure, eloquent only in those lulls which came when everybody on stage seemed out of breath from sheer shouting."

Vandamm

Joyce Arling, as the naïve Susie of "Boy Meets Girl"

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Fifty Millions in Art Becomes Accessible

Frick Treasures on View in Mansion, Not Conventional Museum; Public View Allowed by Appointment; Paintings Sealed in Vault for Four Years

National Studios, New York

Fragonard's Du Barry panel, Goya's Portrait of His Landlady, *and Velasquez's* Portrait of Philip IV, *in Frick collection*

Henry Clay Frick's $50,000,000 collection of art is available now to the large public the steel and coke millionaire had in mind when, sixteen years ago at his death, his will established it "for the use and benefit of all persons whomsoever." Even now, however, "all persons whomsoever" can not have easy access to one of the world's truly great collections.

The Frick art was bolted, bricked, and timbered against public view from the beginning. It lay, until December 11, sealed and locked inside the $5,000,000 Frick mansion on Fifth Avenue in New York.

Mr. Frick, once a poor boy in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, died in 1919. A self-made millionaire before he was thirty, he began assembling his collection. As steel, coke, and railroad profits swelled his fortune, he poured more and more money into the collection. It was a natural development of a hunger for beauty which was afire even when his boyhood and poverty kept him down to ownership of magazine chromos and a few fugitive sketches.

Ecstatic Descriptions

Mrs. Frick took advantage of a clause in the will which permitted her to live in the mansion and withhold the collection from public view until she gave up residence there. She died in 1931, and critics shelled the press with ecstatic descriptions of the art feast now ready for the public. The eager public waited—four years. Meanwhile, an army of laborers moved into the mansion and began reconstruction.

Elevator shafts were bricked up, doors between basement and upper floors were sealed, all entry to the art treasures was cut off. Kitchens and laundries were torn out of basement rooms, and a huge vault, proof against air, fire, water, and burglary, was built. Next, breaking through their own brick work, they tumbled priceless Velasquez, Rembrandt, Bellini, and other items into the vault, then resealed it. After this, they began moving whole rooms about. An anteroom created for Mme. de Pompadour by François Boucher was transplanted from the second floor to a butler's pantry on the first.

Determined not to turn the whole mansion into a conventional museum, the trustees still have preserved part of the house as it was during Mr. Frick's lifetime. Only a few visitors—not more than twenty-five an hour—will be admitted at a time, and these by appointment only.

"All persons whomsoever" desiring to see the Frick collection first must apply for an appointment. They may get it at once; they may have to wait for months. The trustees explain that they wish to preserve the atmosphere of the home.

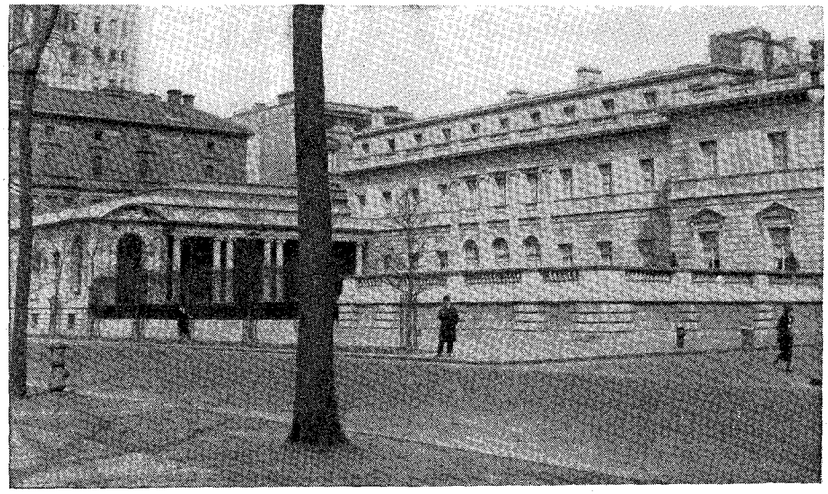
The New York *Tribune*, in 1919, looked on this decision as right. "We are trebly enriched," it said, "when the museum idea is camouflaged, so to say, by the atmosphere of an individual's home."

More recent press comment has been on the esthetic estimation of the treasures themselves, which include Rembrandt's "Portrait of the Artist," Bellini's "St. Francis in Ecstasy," Velasquez's "Portrait of Philip IV," and Fragonard's "The Romance of Love and Youth," and many other masterpieces.

Joy of Possession

There was more than pride in the possession of the treasures, according to Mr. Frick's biographer, George Harvey, who notes:

"Often, late at night . . . he would slip noiselessly, almost furtively, into the darkened gallery, turn on the lights, and sit for an hour or more, first on one divan, then on another, absorbing solace and happiness through the mirrors of his heart. . . . And nothing gave him so much pleasure as quietly witnessing, himself unseen, the delight of enraptured visitors, and listening to their comments."



The famous Frick mansion and art-gallery on Fifth Avenue, New York City

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On the Current Screen

It was ten degrees below zero in Callander, Ontario, last week. Four inches of snow lay on the ground, and the flakes squeaked in the cold as they were trod on.

Inside the sun-room of Dafoe Hospital, the five newest Hollywood stars tumbled in their cribs, dressed and ready to earn $50,000 for a few hours' pleasant work. No strangers to motion-picture cameras, the Dionne quintuplets gazed without alarm at celebrated film-stars shrouded in sterilized white garments and roared friendly greetings.

One of them, Yvonne, heard Director Henry King issue a few commands to the adult cast. Stopping her play, she stood up in her bed, laughed full into the lens of a camera, stroked a comb through her hair and gazed scornfully at her less artful sisters.

When 20th Century-Fox releases "The Country Doctor," months hence, it will be Yvonne who will steal the picture.

Jean Hersholt, who plays Doctor Dafoe in the Dionne quintuplets' film

Nervous Morning

It was a nervous morning. Long weeks ago, Darryl Zanuck, production head of the California film-company, dreamed of making a feature-length film with the quintuplets as stars. His first efforts to get exclusive rights to their services in a picture were rebuffed. The government guardians of the infants demanded a concrete story to be submitted for approval, set terms of pay, insisted on short working-schedules, and made it plain that all phases of the picture must be passed on by Dr. A. R. Dafoe, the children's physician.

Meanwhile, other film-companies were competing for the five baby stars. Acknowledged by the industry to be the greatest audience-drawing combine in the history of motion-pictures, the quintuplets became the center of a Hollywood battle.

Surrounded by scenarists and aids accustomed to peeling screen-stories off the front-pages of newspapers, Mr. Zanuck soon had a scenario.

It was to be called "The Country Doctor," it was to detail the birth and lives of the quintuplets and it was, so far as possible, to duplicate the first frantic days and nights following their birth.

Dafoe Central Figure

The central figure was to be—and here was a master tactical stroke—Doctor Dafoe. The Government and Doctor Dafoe consented, the rate of pay was set at $50,000, the hours to be not more than forty-five minutes before noon each day for not more than ten days.

Up to Callander, furred to the eyebrows against the bitter cold, came Director King, his cameramen and two stars—Jean Hersholt, who is to play Doctor Dafoe, and Dorothy Peterson, who is to play the head nurse at the children's private hospital. Used to the sun of southern California, actors and technicians rejoiced in the chance to play most of the scenes with the children within the walls of the nursery and sun-room, heated to a scientific seventy-two degrees.

No stars in Hollywood ever were guarded so carefully against trouble. The trouble feared in this case was infection.

"The cameramen," reports the United Press, "will wear sterile masks and gowns during the filming. Mr. Hersholt, Miss Peterson, and others in the picture will be required to wear sterilized clothing and will have their noses and throats sprayed before each scene."

Parents Ignored

While their daughters earn $50,000, Oliva and Elzire Dionne, parents of the quintuplets, will be ignored. Hollywood actors, as yet not chosen, will play the rôles of the father and mother. Background shots, according to the Canadian Press, will be taken at Callander and will be used to tie in with shots of the "parents" filmed in California.

No character acting will be required of the children, the United Press explains. They will be expected to be "only themselves." None the less, after Yvonne began "acting," her sisters quickly followed her cue and did performing on their own. Director King, an expert in making motion-pictures of children, described them as "the best baby actors" he ever saw.

The whole investment would collapse if anything happened to any one of the children during the filming—there are no understudies. And when it is over, the quintuplets' trust fund will have passed $250,000.

* * *

Dickens Again on Screen

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer preoccupation with the works of Charles Dickens is handsomely justified in "A Tale of Two Cities," recently previewed in Hollywood. The story has been used before for films, notably in the silent days, but this M-G-M successor to its "David Copperfield" is a stirring, faithful cinema calculated to stand well up among the best films of the year.

"The outstanding feature of this production is the dominance of the personal drama," *The Hollywood Reporter* says in its review, "despite the sweep of the historic canvas. There is not a dummy figure in the whole cast of twenty-four credited parts, with almost as many bits. All are shrewdly individualized, alive, and interesting. Dickens, of course, began it and a remarkable cast under brilliant direction assured it. Such a roster of celebrated names, of which at least eight are or have been stars, chosen not for names but for fitness, is something to talk about. From Ronald Colman down, it is an illustrious assemblage."

The picture "will haunt its audiences for many a day," says *Daily Variety* (Hollywood), "with the power of the tale, the mastery of direction and the impressiveness of its playing."

Sidney Carton (*Ronald Colman*, right) *and* the Little Seamstress *(Isabel Jewell) going to the guillotine at climax of the film, "A Tale of Two Cities"*

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Coordinating Stream-Lined Rail Progress

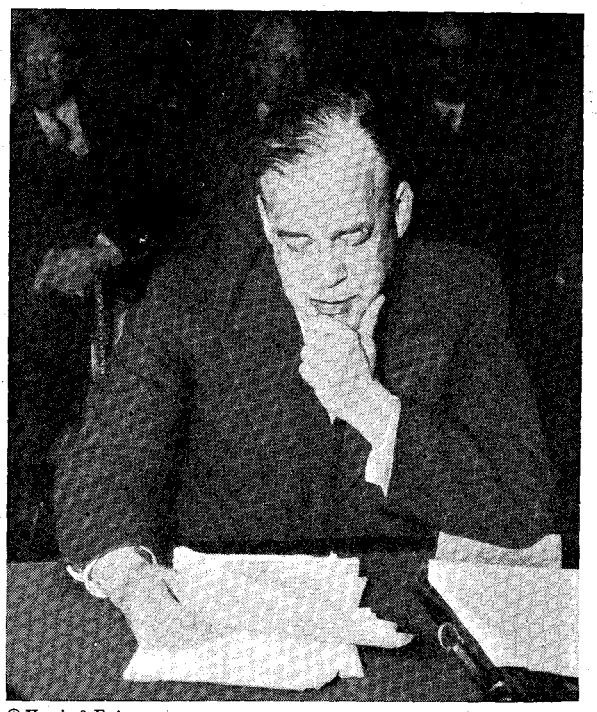
Tho High-Speed Trains Have Dramatized New "Iron Horse" for Travelers, and Pushed Passenger-Traffic Upward, Coordinator Eastman Still Advances His "Useful Ideas"

"My rather imposing title is 'Federal Coordinator of Transportation,'" Joseph B. Eastman querulously told 150 railway executives, bankers, and security dealers at a luncheon in the Bankers' Club, New York City, a year and a half ago.

Parenthetically, as Herbert Corey wrote in *Today*, Mr. Eastman "has suggested mildly that what the railroads need is more and better railroaders, and, perhaps, fewer bankers."

Before he began to talk to the bankers like a Dutch uncle, Mr. Eastman added that his resounding title "in some ways has, so far, escaped alphabetical abbreviation. Altho associated with the Administration in this capacity, I am mortified to say that few have been willing to accord me a place in the Brain Trust.

"Notwithstanding the length and impressiveness of my title, I am not a railroad 'czar' or even a director-general of railroads, nor have I done much actual coordinating. My activities, so far, have been chiefly in the fields of research counsel, and, I hope, the promotion of useful ideas."



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Joseph B. Eastman, Railroad Coordinator, who prefers research to the rôle of "czar"

Joseph Bartlett Eastman has advanced "useful ideas" since Wilsonian days (1919), when that Democratic President named him as a Republican member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No Party Man

Commissioner Eastman conscientiously wrote the Senate that he was not a member of the G. O. P. President Harding reappointed him notwithstanding, and President Hoover gave him another reappointment, this time as a Democrat.

Again Mr. Eastman wrote to the Senate, this time explaining that he was neither Democrat nor Republican. (The law says that not more than six Commissioners of the eleven may belong to the same political party.)

In 1933, under Congressional authority, President Roosevelt inducted him as Coordinator. Tho revenue from passenger-traffic on Class I railroads had plummeted from $1,289,000,000 in 1920 to $329,000,000 in 1933, conservative railroaders shuddered at the choice of the "dissenting Commissioner" for their mentor.

It's difficult to fathom these tremblings, for there's nothing terrifying in the Coordinator's appearance. His blue eyes smile in a round face, his mouth seems to have a permanently pleasant quirk; tho he's fifty-three, it's a youngish fifty-three, with flat waist-line and mildly blond hair.

He likes loose clothes, crusty pipes, cats, handball, tennis, and fishing, but doesn't care for shooting, swearing, whisky, social functions, or bridge. Candid, sophisticated, one might almost say slightly cynical, he believes in the average man, yet is not maudlin in his belief.

Sitting in on hearings, and he's been attending them for sixteen years, he twiddles rubber bands between his thumbs, and has a quiet way of asking bothersome questions in a chummy manner.

Every day he walks from his Washington home, a bachelor establishment over which his sister presides, to his office. There he works hard from nine to five; then a game or two of handball at the club, dinner, and back to the office until ten-thirty. If he has any time left, he reads treatises on economics and detective stories.

He has a little more time to spare now, for the railroads are pointing up-grade. But when he took over his job, he didn't have much leisure. Writing in *This Week*, syndicated Sunday magazine, George W. Gray tells about "one of the first problems confronting Mr. Eastman — railway modernization.

"Many people believed that a modern invention, the automobile, was responsible in part at least for the railroads' plight. Might it not be that some other invention, or combination of inventions, would help the rails to a new self-sufficiency, enable them to improve their service, cut their costs, lower their rates, and, so, by providing better transportation for less money, win back their lost empire. It seemed a reasonable possibility.

"Meanwhile, some of the large trunk-lines had followed the lead of engineering research by adopting new types of passenger-trains. First in the West, then in the East, and, just last summer, in the South, there have appeared, on certain strategic divisions, in populous districts, these stream-lined, light-weight, air-conditioned, special-powered units.

"They are pleasant to look at, comfortable to ride in, and they get you there in a hurry. They have proved enormously effective as advertisements, attracting crowds of interested spectators in every city where they were exhibited, and procuring much favorable notice for their railroads.

"The acid test of any industrial innovation, however, is its demonstrated earning capacity. Can it pay for itself and its keep, and return a profit to its owner?"

Railway Age believes the railroads, altho 100 years old in America, are showing an amazing spryness for a centenarian. "Mile-a-Minute Trains Capture Public Imagination," is the main head-line over *Railway Age's* article.

"Well-publicized novelty and speed are bringing passenger-traffic back to the railroads," is the secondary caption. Explaining its contentions, this transportation weekly declares:

"During the last two years, as never before, the railways have been dramatizing their passenger-service. New trains, some of revolutionary design . . . have entered regular service at speeds of a mile a minute, or better.

"Not only from the standpoint of the traffic developed, but with regard to the operating problems and costs, as well, the history of these trains shows that their success is not a mere flash in the pan."

"No Longer Experiments"

Says the *Railway Age:*

"Mile-a-minute trains can no longer be classified as experiments. They have proved their worth as passenger-traffic attractions.

"Whether steam or Diesel-powered, their tremendous value has been to attract the public again to rail-travel."

Stream-lined trains have done much to put the railroads on the up-grade. Coordinator Eastman thinks the end is not yet. His Passenger Traffic Report insists:

"Modern metallurgy should make possible passenger-cars which weigh not over fifteen tons."

To-day, the "average" complete train—not stream-lined—weighs 500 tons, including huge locomotive, fifteen tons of goods, and four tons of passengers. Coal and water in the tender weigh more than the people.

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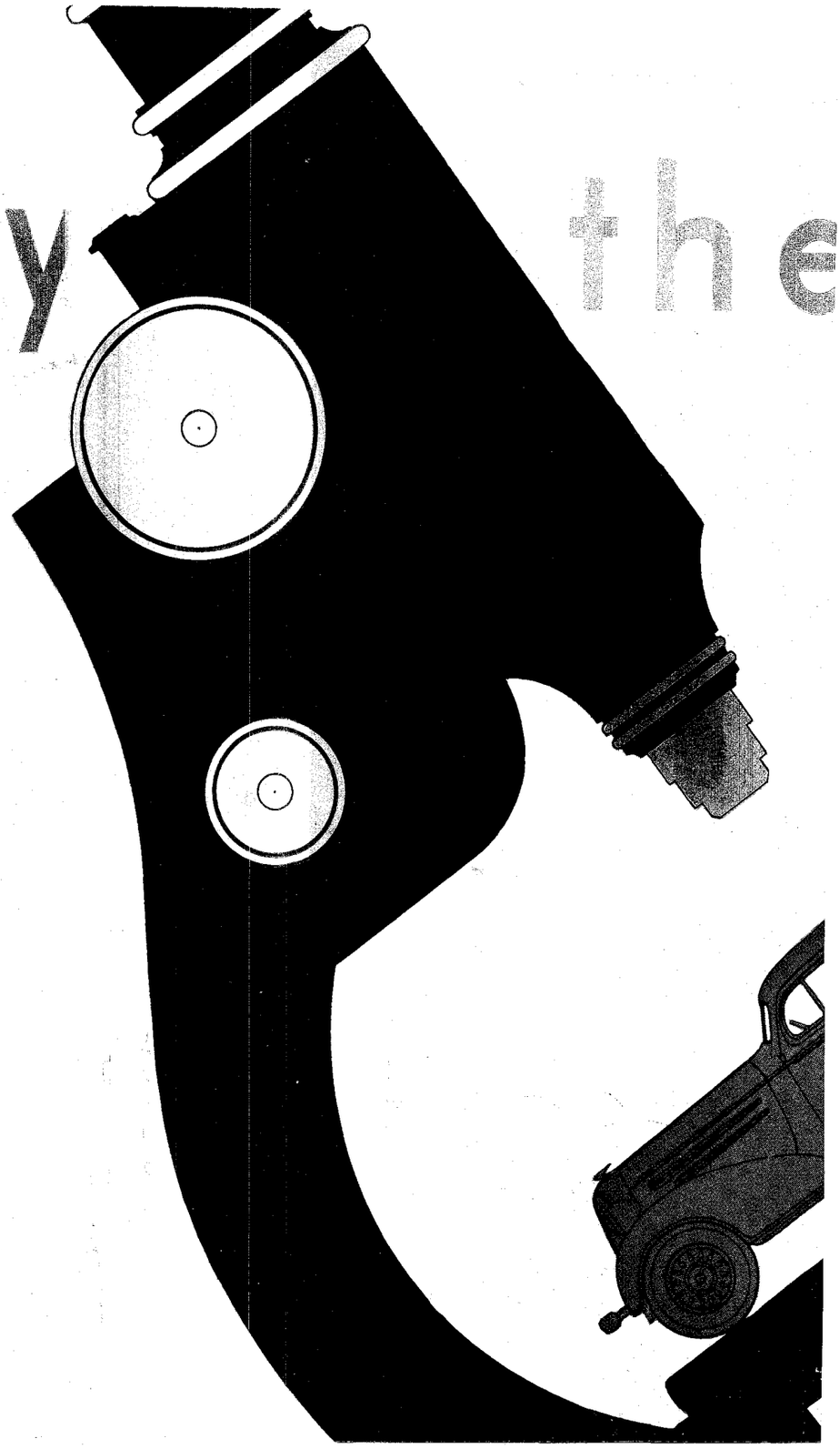

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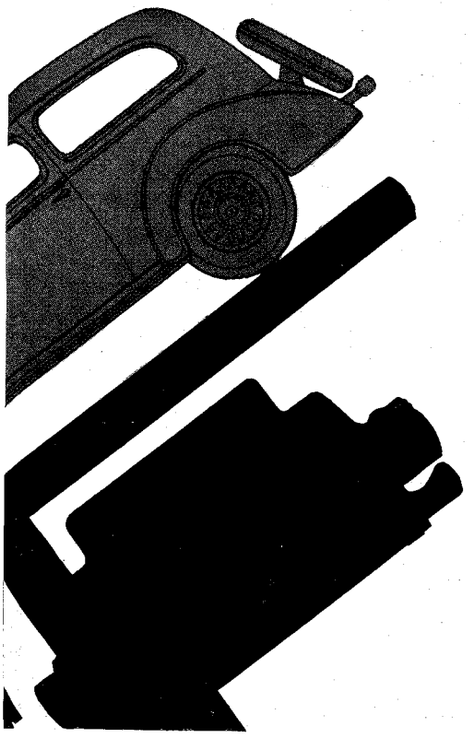

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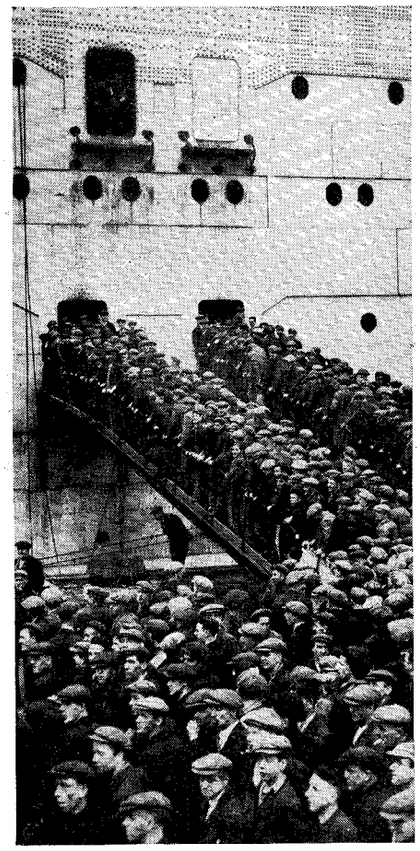
Shipbuilding: There's a Human Touch

Building Queen Mary *for Cunard-White Star Line; Miles of Cold Statistics, But Thousands of Warm-Hearted Workmen Are Engaged*



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Workmen boarding the liner, Queen Mary, *at her fitting-out basin at Clydebank*

It took twenty-five skilled craftsmen of Northampton, England, working at top speed, three months to build a model of the Cunard-White Star Line's *Queen Mary*. It will take a good deal longer to finish the original.

Launched by the wife of King George V on September 26, 1934, the biggest ship in the world will not steam through the Narrows into New York Harbor until the last day of May next year. Yet, almost every day she is in process of building, the first ship ever personally sponsored by a British Queen is making news.

Special Excursions

Excursions to Glasgow, and the "Bonnie Banks of Clyde," where 3,000 workmen are keeping busy building the *Queen Mary*, schedule a liberal time-allowance for holiday-makers."

True, they don't see much, because it takes time to build such an ocean-going mammoth, but, in the words of the London *Morning Post's* Glasgow Correspondent, they hear "the insistent noise of some machine as gnawing as a dentist's drill." And they see "the stenciled walls, and the untidy decks," but none of these things "blunt one's admiration."

Wanting to see how a great ship was built, this *Morning Post* reporter pierced a dismal Scottish fog to get to John Brown's shipyard on the Clyde.

"'Go anywhere you like on board,' called a voice, heard faintly above the rataplan of hammers and clamor of calking-machines. The *Queen Mary* . . . was ready to receive visitors.

"The contrast with the chill, vaporous day outside was almost fantastic. It was as if some friendly djinn had pounced down upon us in the back street of Clydebank, and swept off to that dusky labyrinth of steel, with its chains of glow-worm lights, its blue-and-silver swimming-pond.

"This, surely, is a ship that the late Arnold Bennett would have loved—at once the most splendid of vessels and the most imperial of hotels.

Fumbling Mists

"Two hours after ascending the gangway, I emerged, blinking, into the daylight and stared up at the silvery hull, free, at last, from the fumbling mists of early morning. A voice spoke again:

"'Have you seen all you wanted?'"

So it goes as more than 200,000 men and women in a hundred different trades work day and night to finish the ship.

"There is hardly a county in the country," notes a *Daily Mail* feature-writer, which has not benefited enormously by the building of the great liner, and in the big cities and remote villages workers who are specialists in their particular trades and crafts are playing their part in achieving the biggest shipbuilding job in the history of the British merchant service. . . .

"Some idea of the colossal orders which have been placed may be gained when it is realized that if all the linen and cotton goods were laid down flat, from end to end, they would cover a county the size of Lancashire. . . .

"Six thousand chairs and 5,000 tables are being made for the ship, and the potteries are working on an order for 200,000 pieces of earthenware, glass, and china."

Altho statistics generally are boring except to an Arnold Bennett, some of those about the *Queen Mary* are interesting. For example:

Her launching-weight was 37,000 tons, the greatest ever.

The total weight of metal in hull and machinery will exceed 50,000 tons.

The total area of all decks is twenty acres. Two acres will be set aside for promenading and deck-games.

Twenty-seven enormous boilers, in five rooms, supply the steam. There are 160,000 tubes in the boilers; the main steam-piping is 2,600 feet long.

Alan Bell writes an incident he saw at 11:55 A.M. for *The Morning Post:*

"A siren blew, and, pell-mell, like a football crowd pouring through the exits in a long stockade, the burly Glasgow gangs stampeded for the dinner-hour.

"They are putting into their ship—a fortunate ship, stinted neither in resources of money nor careful labor—not only so much paid duty, but affection and good-will."

Ribbon of Empire

Proposed Highway Would Follow Straight Line From Coast to Coast

When Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes suggested a transcontinental highway, directly linking the Atlantic and Pacific as the crow flies, he started something. It was the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce which first suggested such a great road. It would be as nearly straight and as nearly level a highway as the topography would permit—an immense concrete ribbon across this Continent over which automobiles could speed in safety, and at will.

On a map of the United States, draw a line, with a ruler, between New York City and San Francisco. That would be the route this new highway would follow. Furthermore, it would provide 200,000 PWA workers, in construction, alone, with jobs for two years. Indirectly, in manufacturing concrete, steel, and other ingredients of such a highway, the additional employment would be enormous.

Project Explained

Edward Snodgrass, Jr., Vice-Chairman of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce's Highways and Bridges Committee, explains the project for a concrete ribbon of empire in this way:

"It would be, in every sense, a superhighway. Its exact route should be left, properly, to determination as affected by many factors, but, broadly speaking, it should run from the neighborhood of New York to the neighborhood of San Francisco, without touching any major city directly. This would avoid the necessity of condemning any very high-priced land.

"The great elevated highway should run through the dense-population corridor of the nation, cleaving between major cities on the by-pass principle, rather than going through them."

Toll-Road Proposal

It would cost a lot to pay for such a road, altho highway engineers agree it would be worth while even if the Government had to foot the bill. But, to pay for it, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce suggests going back a century or so to make the proposed highway a toll-road. The fee would be $1 a car for 100 miles.

Such a charge, not exorbitant for those who want to get places in a hurry, would pay for the new highway in jig time. Postulating 5,000 cars in every twenty-four hours for 100 miles (fifty cars to the mile every day), a toll of $1 per 100 miles would bring $5,000 for each 100 miles, or $150,000 for the entire highway every day.

That would be a total toll-income of $54,750,000 a year. Estimating interest charges at $10,500,000, maintenance at $20,000,000, and sinking-fund charges at $7,000,000, there still would be left a margin of $17,250,000 annually. Mr. Snodgrass added:

"An ideal would be for the 3,000-mile highway to be constructed by 300 contractors, each building ten miles. This would mean wide distribution of new work, and result in 300 separate construction crews."

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Four Up-to-Date Ways of Going Places

Stream-Lined Space-Eaters Bring Holiday Climes Within Easy Reach of the Travel-Wise

"People are going places again. . . ."

That's the beginning of a head-line over a recent *Review of Reviews* travel article by Jo Chamberlin, who finds that "an increasing number of people are going places again in winter as well as summer."

Searching for a "why" to this phenomenon, he finds, "They go, not to see things, but to get away from things and for other reasons one would never suspect."

Putting himself in the place of a future historian, Mr. Chamberlin remarks "the fact that in the year 1935 there came, out of nowhere, a boom in the travel business, a boom of unprecedented proportions.

Wanted to Go

"The depression had temporarily suppressed the restlessness of our citizens; in 1935 it had to pop out. They wanted to go places, and they did, confounding the economists and curing the travel-men's gloom. . . .

"Even in normal times, experienced travel-men will tell you that people go places not only to see things, but to get away. The important thing is that wherever people go, they spend money. . . .

"People are . . . spending more money, doing less bargaining. . . ."

Assigning a reason for the fact that Americans have become winter travel-wise, Mr. Chamberlin decides it is "the cruise business," which "is considerably better off than it has been for four years," and adds that "five years ago the short cruise was unknown."

Life at Sea

Experienced travel-men agree that the short cruise has done much to popularize winter holiday-making, but Mr. Chamberlin goes further, for he believes these brief trips have given Americans "a taste of ocean life which they had never had before. They tried something new, liked it, and came back for more. . . . For one thing, the short cruise has changed the time of year in which a substantial part of the public takes its vacations. . . .

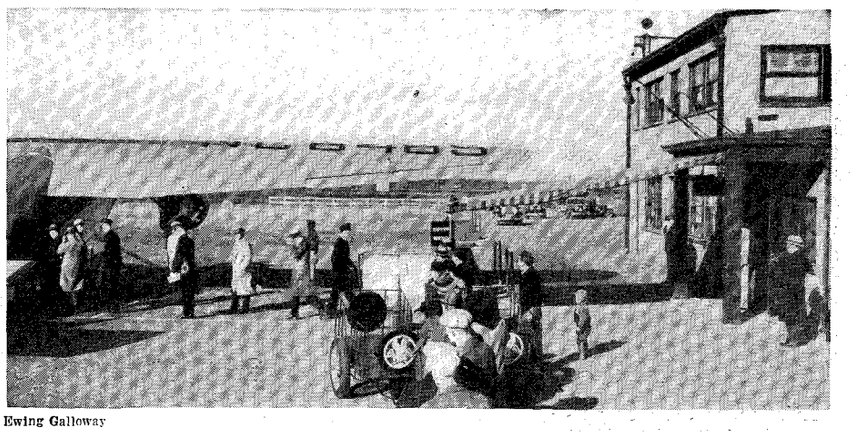
"The truth is that people want to increase their knowledge, but that they will not work very hard at it. . . . Our American public travels to enjoy itself. . . . People want to see things; they want to enjoy themselves, afloat or ashore."

And, when they want to enjoy themselves, Americans turn not only to ships, but to the railroads, air-ways, and bus-lines.

Rail Prospects

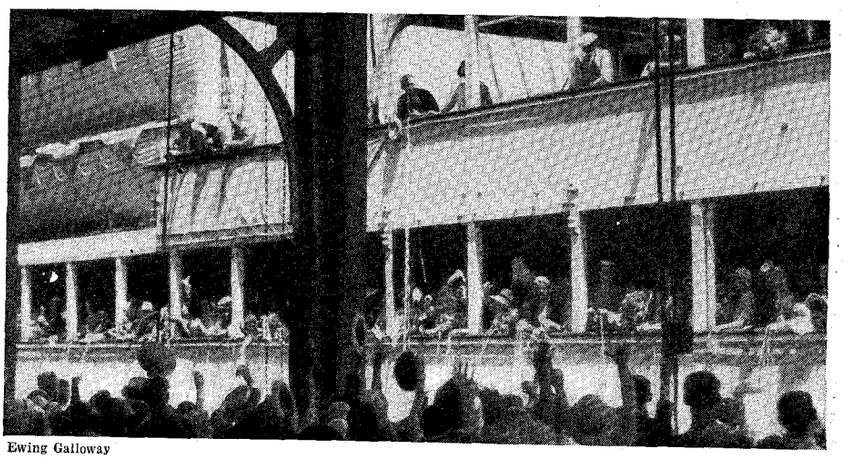
That the railroads of the nation expect to benefit from their share of the boom in winter travel is evidenced by *Railway Age*, which notes:

"The definite gains that have been made in passenger travel by the railways as a



Ewing Galloway

Ewing Galloway



Ewing Galloway

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whole are indeed encouraging. But the outstanding results achieved by a number of trains of unconventional design, such as the Union Pacific's Diesel-electric stream-lined units, the Milwaukee's *Hiawatha*, the Burlington's *Zephyrs*, and others, are a challenge which transcends in importance a thinly spread general increase.

"The gains made by these trains have been spectacular. They are the result of a type of equipment and service that appeal intensely to the traveling public . . . a combination of attractive modern design with speed, comfort, convenience, safety, and low cost. May not such trains be a means which, applied widely, would bring about not merely a slow gain in railway travel, but a general and rapid revival?"

Aviation's Forecast

Aviation, too, stressing its space-cutting advantage, believes that the boom in winter travel will react to its advantage. *The American Traveler*, for example, believes that "Winter no longer will be a season of worry and canceled flights for the air-lines. Schedules can be maintained, no matter how poor the visibility."

In that magazine, Douglass E. Cooper explains this with "Science has conquered aviation's biggest bogey (the weather)."

"To-day," he writes, "your seasoned air-traveler is not exaggerating when he says the safest mode of locomotion is flying. He has ample statistics to back up his contention. . . .

More Speed

"The progress of aviation in this country within the last few years is a little breath-taking, and reflects the confidence that has been built up in flying as an ordinary means of travel. . . . Speed, and more speed, is the watchword of aviation.

"When travelers of great means and leisure prefer to use the air-lines, it is obvious that they must be the most inviting from every practical standpoint. And, with the volume business the lines are doing to-day, resulting in sharply reduced fares as compared with the pioneer days, air-travel is within the reach of moderate means."

Buses Compete

Then there is a fourth industry which is making its bid for a fair share of the winter-travel traffic—the bus-lines. Particularly for the shorter hauls, the bus-operators feel they are due for a boom in total passengers carried.

"There is certainly reason to hope that the low point of the economic depression has passed, and that general business has begun to climb out of the valley," comments *Transit Journal*. "The time of waiting, with or without hope, as the case may be, is about over. Armed with the equipment and methods now available, we are ready to extend over a much wider front the competitive fight for business that has already begun on a few properties."

That there will be competition in the battle for holiday-makers this winter goes without saying, but all four of these public services are primed for a more profitable winter than they have known for six years.

Rolling Down to Rio—in Five Days

"Flying Clipper-Ships" Bring Colorful Southern Hemisphere, With Its Summer in Our Wintertime, as Near America as Is Europe

"Rolling Down to Rio." Lusty chantey, it conjures up visions of trim clipper-ships in a spanking breeze, and the salt horse and hardtack the iron men will eat before their wooden ship reaches her destination. Even to-day, with steam replacing sail, it takes fourteen days, for example, to reach Rio de Janeiro from New York.

While New Yorkers grouse about the wintry weather, Brazilians rejoice that the summer is with them again. And, with visions of the tropics, with palm-fringed beaches fanned by the southern trade-winds, exotic scenery, Latin folk, brilliantly plumed parrakeets, and sloe-eyed señoritas with their holiday-making thoughts, Northerners think of the continent to the south, and wish it weren't so far away. That is, by sea. For, by air, you can go "Rolling Down to Rio" now in five days from Miami.

A fleet of new Pan American Airways System "flying clipper-ships" is opening a new travel world to those who want the swiftest. The *Brazilian Clipper* and her sister-ships of the air-lanes offer three miles a minute at club-car comfort. Within the limits of ordinary vacation-time, they take you to gay Latin-American capitals rivaling those of Europe in splendor and brilliance. There are mountains and lakes of greater majesty than the Alps, and seacoast-resorts more bracing than the Riviera.

No Night Flying

There is no night flying. Each afternoon the traveler goes ashore, has the evening for sight-seeing, and spends the night at a good hotel. Overnight stops on the South American East Coast route are San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port of Spain, Para, Recife, and Rio. On the West Coast via Miami, they are Kingston, Jamaica; Cristobal, Canal Zone (or, via Brownsville, Texas; Guatemala City, and Cristobal); then Guayaquil, Ecuador; Arequipa, Peru, and Santiago de Chile.

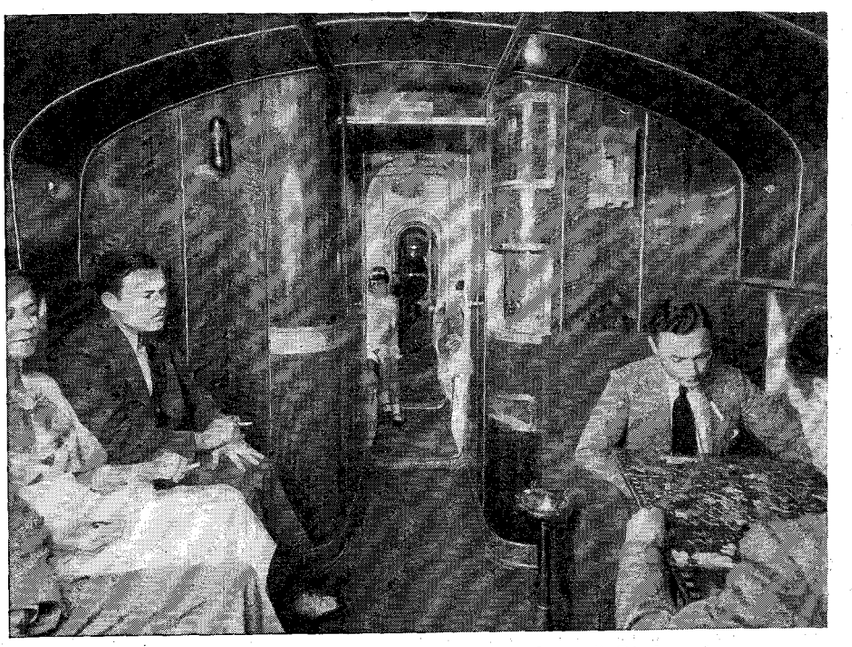
Seven thousand miles in five and one-half days—that's all it takes to get to Buenos Aires, Capital of Argentina.

To *The American Traveler* the new Pan American Airways schedule is quite a winter-travel feature, because it "cuts days from previous time to the Latin-American Republics. It is easy to have any season you want in a matter of hours. You can visit twenty-one different foreign countries, stopping at such fascinating places as Haiti, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana (Surinam) French Guiana; across the Equator to Brazilian cities of Belem (Para), São Luiz, Natal, Recife (Pernambuco), Bahia, and beautiful Rio de Janeiro."

Western Flying finds Pan American's achievement in bringing nearer the continent to the south impressive, saying:

"In the past five years, Pan American, aided by an annual subsidy of $7,000,000 in the form of a mail-contract from the United States Government, has established one of the finest commercial air-services in the world circumnavigating almost the whole Continent of South America, penetrating Central America, the Caribbean Islands, and Mexico, and tying them in with the mainland of the United States.

"In the conquest of South America, Pan American had the best of it. Starting at Miami, at the southern end of Florida, extending down into the Caribbean sea, it was comparatively simple for the great flying-boats used by Pan American to hop from one island metropolis to another, and, finally, to tie together the great centers of the Southern Continent."



Club-car comfort in Pan American "flying clipper," Rio-bound

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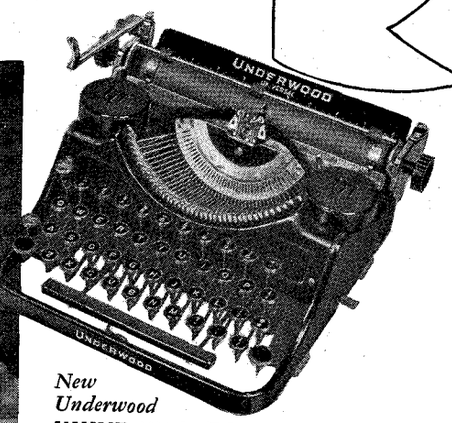

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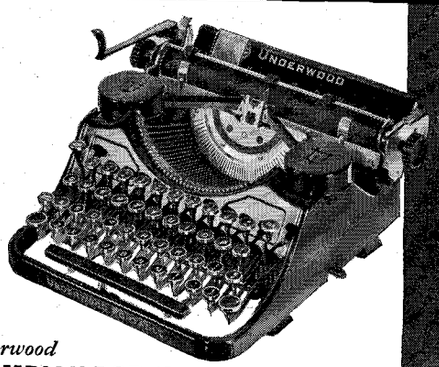

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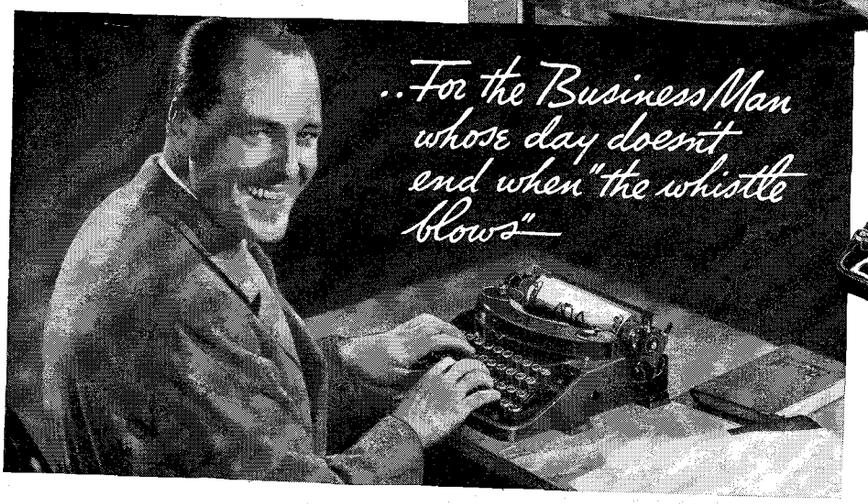

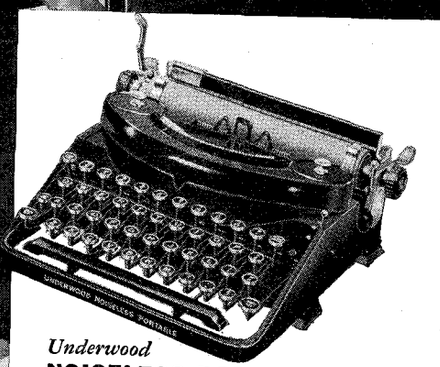

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Southward Ho! To Latin America

Interesting Cruises to Land of Pampas and Plazas Below Equator; There January Turns to June; Industry Hums Amid Color

Our gustier seasons find many Northerners turning south to the alluring republics below the equator. One way to go is to take a cruise-ship, making a voyage in which every new port is another high light.

"'We are going to South America this winter'—one hears it increasingly these days," notes *The American Traveler*. "The lucky travelers who have decided to turn January into June in the gay Latin lands below the equator have a number of interesting cruises to choose from this season."

Perhaps one reason Americans look south is, as Richard W. Dunlap writes in the New York *Herald Tribune*, because:

"A definite bid is being made by all South American countries for tourist trade from the United States. Many new hotels are being constructed in centers of tourist interest, and improvements have been made in all types of travel accommodations."

Through Canal

After the thrilling experience of sailing through the Panama Canal, the Latin accent is stressed. So, south into the Pacific, in liners like floating summer-resorts, along a course charted by Spain's great navigators. Skirting the perpetually green shore of tropical Colombia, the ship soon crosses the equator, with a picturesque call here and there to stretch sea-legs.

One important stop is Callao, main port of Peru, and Lima, its Capital, in the hinterland, is a charming city dating back to the Spanish viceroys.

Then, on to Chile, which has been called the "Prussia of the Andes" because everything is so neat, orderly, and efficient. There, the New York *Times* observes:

"During the months when the North Atlantic seaboard is settling down to uncomfortable weather from January to March, Chile offers salubrious weather. Her six leading *playas* (beaches) are now among her main attractions, ranking with her Switzerland-like lake-district."

Then, there's the other side of the picture—the eastern coast of South America, but few travelers will sail around Cape Horn to get there. To go back from the south to New York, however, one would mention first, geographically, Argentina.

"Visit the Argentine Republic," advises *Review of Reviews*. "Here is a white man's country, largely Spanish and Italian mixed, with a thriving population of 12,000,000. The climate is temperate, and, when it's winter in New York, it's summer on the grassy pampas.

"The Argentine is a ranching country, with whiskered *gauchos* in loose, baggy pants. . . . Cattle on vast ranges are the staple output of the romantic Argentinos, and most of them lead an agrarian life.

"Town to the Argentinos means Buenos Aires, or just plain B.A., which is a very beautiful city with a number of architectural wonders of the world. . . .

"As you sip your tasty morning coffee, consider Brazil. For here is where the coffee comes from, raised on vast plantations, amid a tropical set-up. The rest of South America speaks Spanish, but Brazil is Portuguese. She is *Uncle Sam's* best girl-friend among the South American States. . . .

"Western Europe is not so very foreign to the Yankee, after all. But pampas, plazas, and picadors of the South American Continent constitute a fertile field for the travel-minded."

Along Dixie's Riviera

Americans got to be great "see-America-first" folks during the depression, travel agents will tell you. So, for one thing, they began to "look away down South in Dixie." The more they saw, the more they liked it.

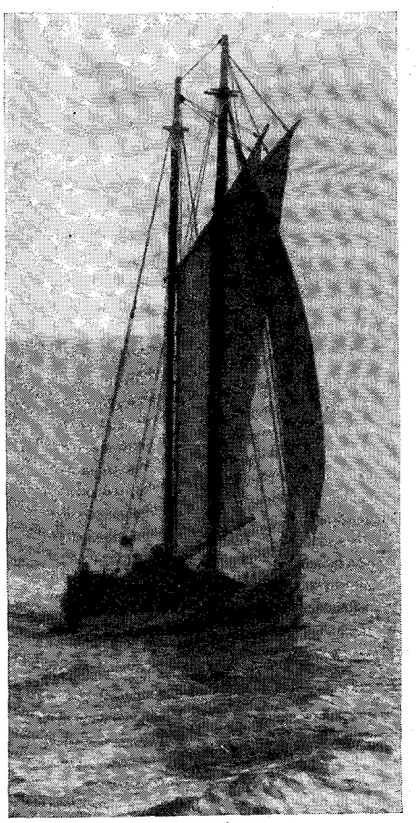
Now that times are better, of course, many will venture farther afield; others who didn't get any winter holiday at all will venture South during the season.

"Prominent in domestic travel is the heavy advance in hotel reservations and early attendance reported from all winter-resort districts," *The Travel Agent* finds. "A recent checking of Florida localities catering to tourists showed estimated increases of from 40 to 50 per cent. over the reservations of last year."

Writing for the United Press, Gov. Dave Sholtz predicted:

"Florida is on the verge of its greatest winter," adding that "never before has the State been as well equipped for the influx into the nation's winter playground."

Some of the preparations made are de-



Photograph by Anthony V. Ragusin

Oyster-schooner at dusk, Biloxi

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tailed by Harris G. Sims, who writes in the New York *Times:*

"Hotel owners have cleaned house and hired extra help. Golf-courses have had a thorough grooming. Those who see no harm in a little game of chance are blowing their fingers in expectation of visitors who seek diversion at cards, the roulette-wheel, or the race-track. Fishing-guides are straightening out their tackle, and lapsing into the native appearance expected of them."

Cross-State Canal

This winter, many tourists are likely to vary the holiday routine a bit by visiting Ocala, in central Florida, where hundreds of men are working on the 200-mile cross-State canal from Jacksonville, via Palatka, to Port Inglis, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Probably the casual sightseer will look on the $146,000,000 project as an engineering bedlam, but, actually, a great deal of progress has been made.

And, speaking of canals, that's another way tourists have of reaching Florida from the North, and it could be done even in a smallish motor-cruiser. Yachtsmen call this 2,000-mile marine highway from Boston to Miami the "inside route." It has been in existence for many years, but PWA and ERA funds have put it in a more attractive condition.

Of course, the usual hundreds of thousands will go South by the usual means—train, steamship, air-plane, and bus. Then there is your own automobile too. Newly improved highways beckon motorists to Dixie, and those good roads will offer greater opportunities to visit more of the erstwhile Confederate States.

Another Riviera

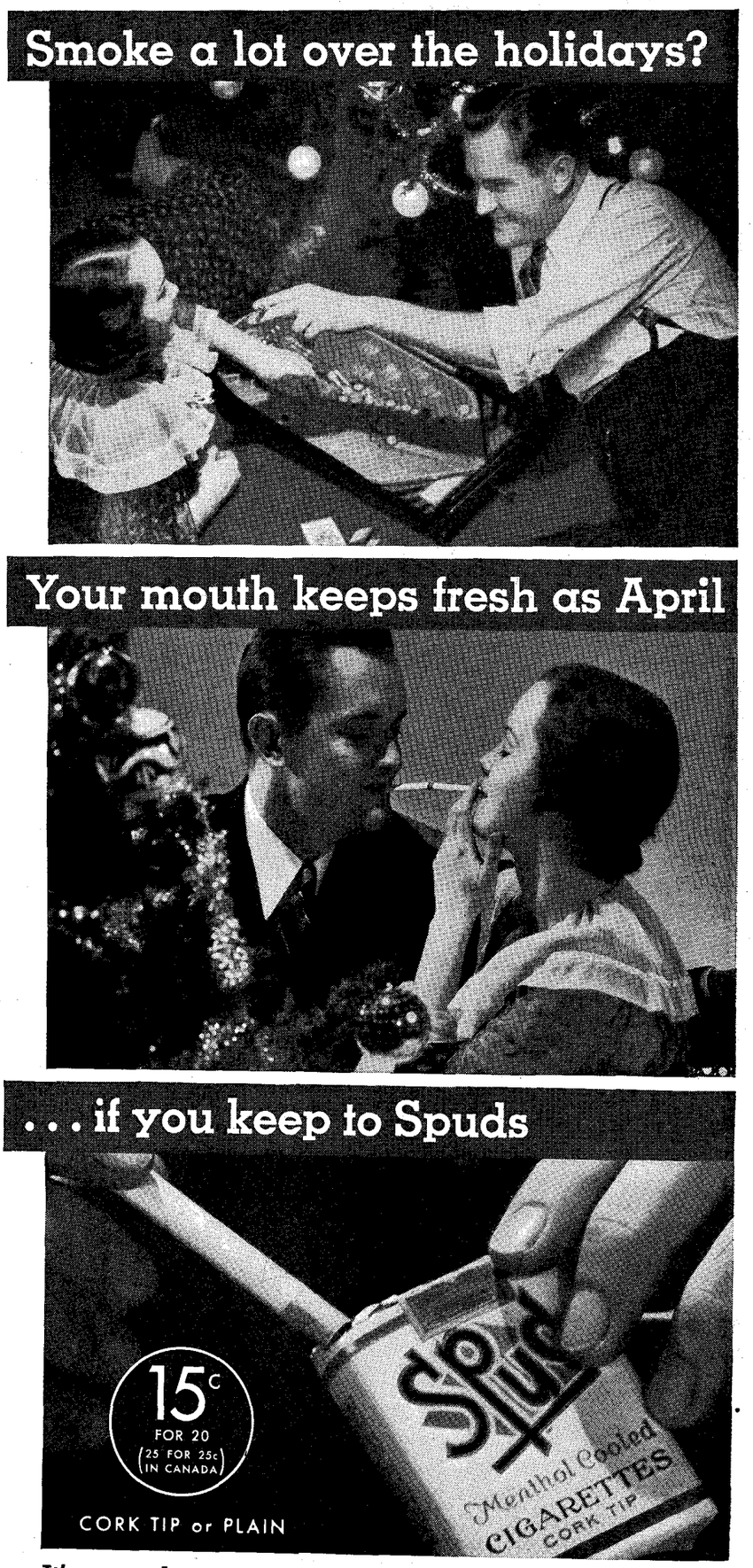
Along the Gulf of Mexico another American Riviera is taking shape. The capital of this new pleasure-coast of sunshine, flowers, surf-bathing, big-game fishing, and sailing is Biloxi, Mississippi, where the only President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, made his last home.

But the starry-studded Cross of St. Andrew of the Confederacy was not the only other national flag to fly over Biloxi. Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville planted the three lilies of France there in 1699. Through the fortunes of war there followed others—quartered castles and lions of Spain, British Union Jack, and Stars and Stripes—twice.

Old, romantic, charming Biloxi is the home of gigantic moss-draped evergreen oaks which grow to the water's edge. Roses bloom around the calendar.

Then, to add the tang of the new South and humming industry to the old South and cavalier romance, there is the thriving sea-food industry, which employs 500 boats and 4,000 people. The typical and quaintly picturesque boat of the Biloxi fisheries is the two-masted schooner. These flat-bottomed craft are used for both shrimp and oyster catches.

Paved highways and bridges, guarded by a great sea-wall, pass the motorist on to Biloxi's neighbor, New Orleans, ravishing belle among Dixie's cities, alluring with her Creole background—and cuisine.



It's more than mere menthol. Spud has a secret process that takes the bad manners out of fragrant tobacco.

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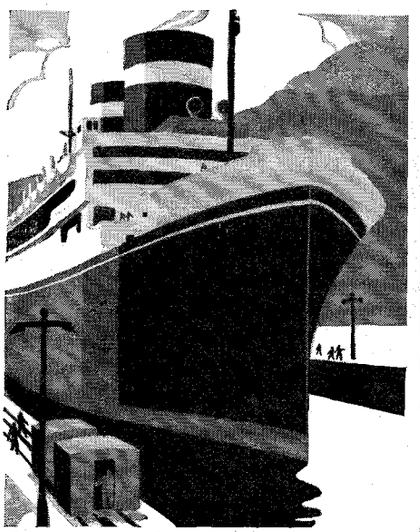

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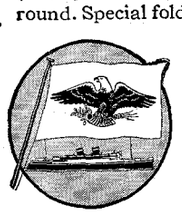

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Mark Twain's "Loveliest Islands"

American Missionaries Found Hawaii Veritable "Paradise of the Pacific"; Travel Boom From Mainland; Color and Sport

Out in the mid-Pacific's balmier latitudes lie the Hawaiian Islands, beckoning, friendly, beautiful, and happy. Word-pictures paint them from prosaic "social laboratory" to extravagant "paradise."

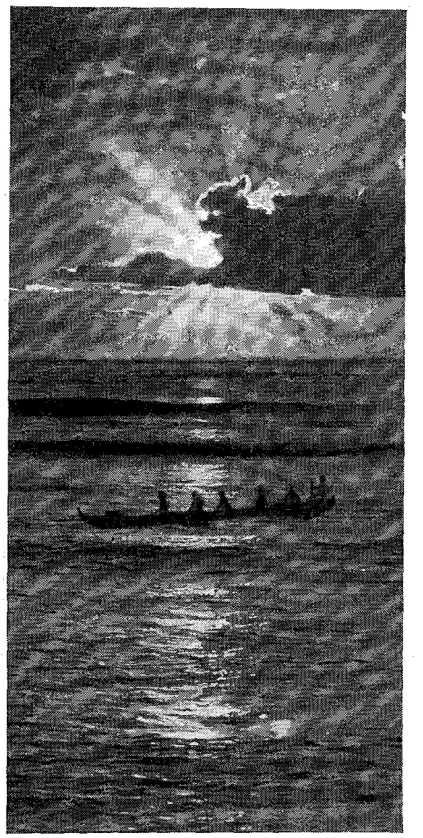
To Mark Twain they were "the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean." American missionaries, a century ago, found Captain Cook's Sandwich Islands a veritable "Paradise of the Pacific."

Steam and electricity, with transpacific liners, cables, and radio, and, now, giant air-liners, made Honolulu "The Crossroads of the Pacific."

Fashioning, in tropical setting, a new kind of American commonwealth, the Islands blend, without undue friction, the Occident's virile enterprise with the gentler philosophies of Polynesia.

Hawaii offers water-sports or mountaineering, subtle rhythms, and sunshine around the zodiac for those who hate to say *Aloha*. Winter finds the land of the hula, ukulele, song, story, flowers, sugar-cane, and pineapples in its gayest mood. Then the picturesque outrigger-canoe races and water-carnivals are held: surf-board experts top the booming combers.

With storied Waikiki Beach packed with amphibians who all but eat in the water, the Islanders hold their ancient carnivals of sport. Every day there are *luaus* (native feasts) at which the tourists are welcome.



© Williams Studio, Honolulu

Sunset and outrigger, Hawaii

Travel Boom

By the end of this year, more than 20,000 visitors will have vacationed in the Islands, *Travel Trade* predicts. For the first six months of 1935, 16,161 Americans were regular visitors, stopping an average of twenty-four days each. Then there were thousands of stop-over tourists headed for other destinations—the Orient, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, and the South Seas.

"Associated with the guitar that tingles spontaneously in moonlight, and the rhythmic cadence of the hula dance, Honolulu is preparing to acquaint the world with many other lures, indigenous to its sparkling isles and the seductive tropics," notes *Travel Trade*.

"Rising abruptly out of the azure of the Pacific, Honolulu's rapidly expanding shore-line gives a harbor-panorama of exquisite fantasy. Greeted by flotillas of outrigger-canoes, the steamer approaches a city resembling a stage-setting of wind-swept palms decorated with sentimental color-values."

Yet Honolulu, the hula, and Waikiki are just a small package of the Hawaiian Islands. There are others—Kauai, Hawaii (Honolulu is on Oahu), and Maui, for example. Speedier interisland communications by air and ship enable visitors to reach remote and exotic regions within a few hours.

Once there was a time when tourist interest centered about Honolulu and the famous volcano, Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaii. Now it has reached out to include the six principal Islands. Maui, second largest of the Hawaiian Islands, dominates a cluster of four.

Its scenic masterpiece is the Crater of Haleakala, 10,000-foot dormant volcano, which can be comfortably viewed from the new $1,000,000 highway to the rim. The natural color-effects tinting the walls and cones of the chasm are celebrated, and the view over the Island from the summit is most impressive.

For sheer color-joy, however, knowing tourists visit Kauai, smallest, and, geologically, oldest of the Islands. There they see profusion of lush foliage, and, in the words of Dee Douglas, writing in *Paradise of the Pacific*, Hawaii's illustrated monthly magazine, "Waimea Canyon, the first place to which visitors are taken."

"In the early morning the blues and violets dominate, and the white boatswain-birds, flying to the Canyon's depths, are startlingly white in contrast to the deep blues. In the late afternoons the reds and greens show clear as the golden sunlight plays on the opposite cliffs, and our friends, the very white birds of the morning, show flame-tinged wings as they circle in and out of the crevices, never seeming to stop.

"Down on the floor of the Canyon is a slim thread of a river. It disappears from sight now and then, under clusters of *kukui* trees, only to reappear, gleaming, farther on."

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Uncle Sam's Own Spa

Hot Springs, Government's Resort for Health and Pleasure

Into the wooded areas of the Ozark foothills of Arkansas, so the legend goes, wandered Ponce de Leon, seeking his mythical "Fountain of Youth."

Later, in 1541, Hernando de Soto roamed this region in the name of the then mighty and wealthy Spain. Along the hot streams he found Indians of all tribes encamped, sharing, in a momentary truce, the recuperative powers of "big medicine."

For centuries, tribes had fought for supremacy over the hot springs in which they believed the "Great Spirit" was ever present. But famine and sickness forced a truce among the tribes that all might benefit from the hot waters.

When Lewis and Clark returned from their leg-weary exploration into the Northwest, they confirmed previous reports of the recuperative powers of the springs.

Thirty-two years after the first white settler had made his homestead in Hot Springs, four sections of the land, 946 acres, surrounding the springs were set aside by Congress, in 1832.

Thus the Government established its first national park. By Act of Congress, 1921, the name of the national tract was changed from Hot Springs Reservation to the Hot Springs National Park.

Health-Seeker

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, Maj. Gen. John A. Logan went to the springs. His health had broken down in the War Between the States. He took the baths, was convinced of their medicinal qualities, and was equally convinced that the Government should establish a military hospital there.

This Congress did in 1882. A new Army and Navy hospital, costing about $1,500,000, has replaced the outmoded first structure. One of the most complete institutions of its kind in the world, the hospital can accommodate 500 patients.

In its nineteen private baths and sanitariums, and government investments, Hot Springs represents, as a resort, a combined government and private enterprise of more than $20,000,000. From the forty-seven hot springs, 900,000 gallons of water, ranging in temperature from 102 to 145 degrees, are piped daily into all bath-houses.

Strict supervision of water and maintenance in all bath-houses, including the bath-house of the huge Arlington Hotel, is controlled by the Department of the Interior. Closed coils cool the water to about 96 to 100 degrees for use in all types of baths.

Doctors prescribe the type of bath; expert attendants supervise the application; and the heat of the water, with its radioactive properties, results in the recuperation of patients afflicted with arthritis, rheumatism, or infantile paralysis.

Upon its strictly regulated, health-giving hot waters, and mild winter climate, Hot Springs has built its reputation as a winter resort, owned and indorsed by *Uncle Sam.*

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More than palms and sunshine... the stark mystery of the desert, contrasting with its green oases... snow-capped peaks sheltering valleys of oranges, dates, grapes, avocados and olives... palm-shored island playgrounds rising out of the blue Pacific... a harbor with battleships anchored next to strange craft from the seven seas... crumbling Spanish Missions here before America was born, alongside the modern excitement of Hollywood, mecca of celebrities from everywhere.

Mountain lakes in forests older than any other living thing... every sport, outdoors all year... colorful Old Mexico next door... cities like Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach, Pomona, Beverly Hills, Glendale, Santa Monica... each with its own sincere desire to give you the vacation you've always wanted. Come on out this winter and join the fun!

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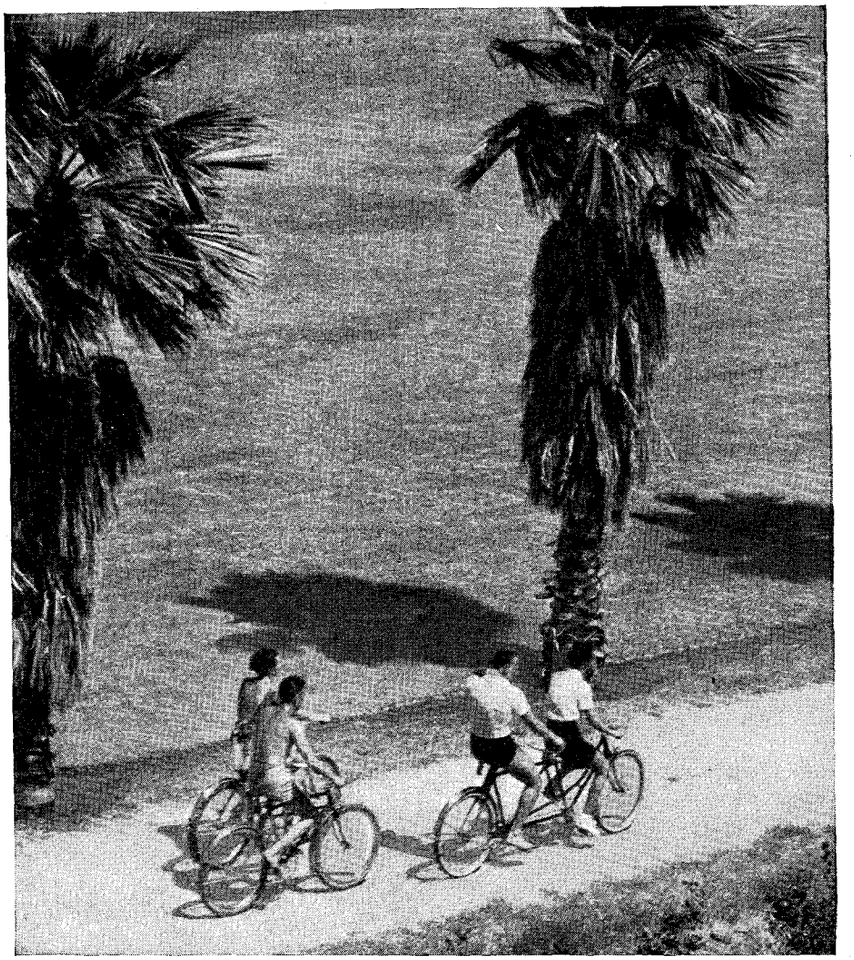

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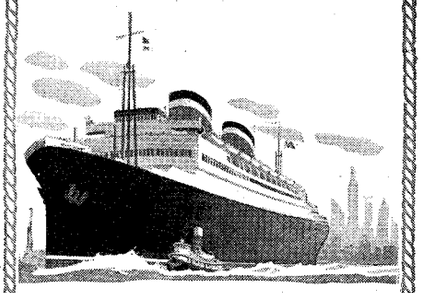

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Japan: Where East Meets West

Nippon Mixes, But Does Not Blend, Old and New; She Accepts, But Does Not Surrender to, Occidental Civilization

Stretching like stepping-stones 2,900 miles along the eastern coast of Asia lie the Japanese islands. Her 93,630,000 people make her the fourth most densely populated country in the world.

Emperor Hirohito, 124th of his line, which goes back to 660 B.C., is revered as a descendant of the Sun Goddess. Nippon's textile industry, patterned after the Occident's, has captured world markets.

In her large cities, office-buildings of concrete and steel tower over pagodas and sprawling, crammed, bamboo huts and shops. The motor-car and the taxicab have replaced the rickshaw.

Temples, with gardens and hump-backed bridges, the loose-fitting kimono, ceremonial teas, and the Buddha of Nara symbolize traditional Japan, which has accepted, but will not surrender to, Western dress and industrial efficiency.

Old and New

Japan is a mixture, not a blend, of the old and new, East and West. Yet her development, as an industrial nation, during the last forty years, has left little actual impression upon her people.

"A certain type of foreigner," writes L. De Hoyer, in *Asia*, "might know a Japanese gentleman for many years as a shrewd business man, a keen and efficient follower of modern American or European civilization, and never suspect that this same man began his day by sitting upright for half an hour with crossed legs, his hands on his knees, eyes half-open, regulating his breathing, and practising what is called '*zazen*.'

"And from these twenty minutes of inward contemplation he draws moral strength for the coming struggle on the twelfth floor of his modern building."

Most typically Japanese are the country's architecture, painting, drama, and festivals. Only in painting has the Western influence been felt. The theater has been complemented only by Hollywood.

The many-roofed, peaked pagodas, arched bridges, and the fine, delicate, detailed paintings of man or nature are peculiar to Japan. In museums at Kyoto and Nara, ancient Capitals, and Kamakura, Nikko, and Tokyo have been preserved the best of Japanese art.

Festivals and holiday events reveal the old Japan. Each month has its special flower and particular celebration, the most important being the five-day New Year month (January) festival.

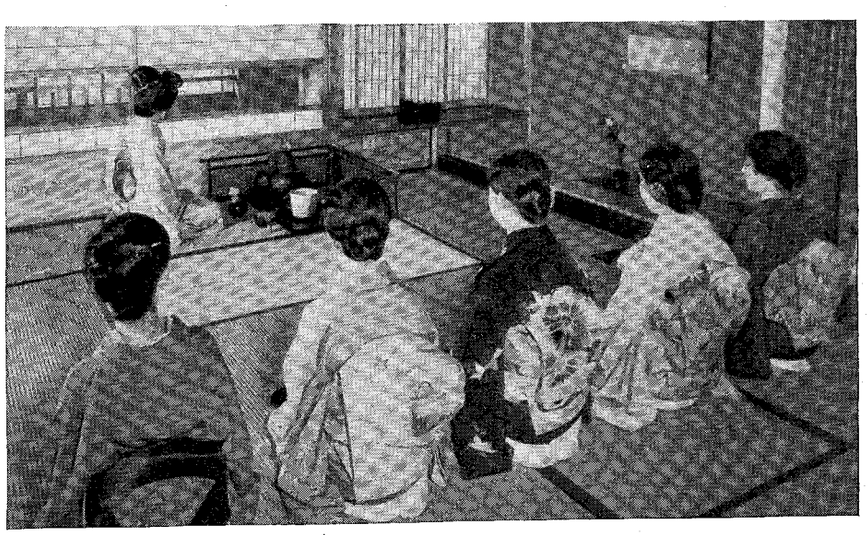
Sports and health resorts, as the Westerner knows them, are an innovation in Japan. With more than 1,100 mineral springs found throughout the islands, spas and resorts have been founded in which old manners and customs prevail in the more remote districts, and modern comforts in spas near cosmopolitan cities.

The old art of *Sumo* (wrestling), *Judo* (self-defense), and *Kendo* (fencing) are part of custom and tradition. But baseball, which Japan adopted from the United States, is recent, and brings out 60,000 at a game.

Epitomizing Japan's complicated picture of old customs and amazing Western efficiency, Bruno Taut, for *Travel in Japan*, describes Nara, where the colossal brooding Buddha is enshrined:

"Nara, with its abundance of temples and art treasures, is, as it were, a vast national museum. Yet, for the Japanese, Nara signifies much more than a mere museum, for its shrines and temples serve not only as a rallying-point of religious emotion, but, also, testify to the native genius for assimilating the artistic influences emanating from the Asiatic mainland.

"Viewed in this light, Nara becomes an important symbol for contemporary Japan, and the lesson it teaches should embolden her to escape from the potent and often conflicting Western influences by blending them into harmony with her own essential form and spirit."



Making and drinking tea according to strict etiquette is a cult developed in Japan during the days of warring feudal lords: Its object —cultivation of spiritual calmness and good taste in art and life

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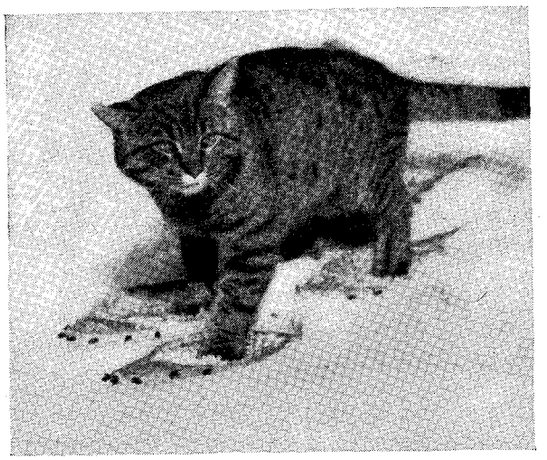
"Snow Trains," Skis, and Bruises

There's Many a Spill in Winter Sports, but Enthusiasts Continue Their Daring Stunts; Their Problem Is Where to Go



In Ontario even the cats wear snow-shoes

On any wintry Sunday morning between 8 and 8:30 o'clock, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and North Station, Boston, are swarmed with plaid-coated, breeches-clad, ski-armed sportsmen heading for open snow-country, bruised hips, sore legs, and numbed hands and feet.

A European importation, skiing has become the American winter sport. Its enthusiasts have the fanaticism of the golfer. Experts warn of a painful training.

"Before one can become a full-fledged ski-fiend," wrote Thomas W. Phipps in *Vanity Fair*, "one must go through four stages of the sport: First, getting the ski on; second, standing up; third, shoving off; fourth, falling down. . . .

"But, fortunately, it isn't long before you find yourself taking off from the top of a short hill, and, what's more, landing upright at the bottom. Soon after that, you find that you can turn to the left or to the right, stop at will, and go down regular ski-runs. And that's the time when skiing begins to be the most deliriously exhilarating sport in the world.

"Then, as you become habituated, there follow the overnight skiing expeditions; climbing the next morning on skins (which you fit on to the bottom of your skis in order to make climbing a less arduous task) for two or three hours at a stretch, only to come rushing down again in as many minutes.

"Then, quite as naturally as you shout 'Fore' on the golf-links, you begin shouting 'Track' on the slopes. Suddenly you will wake up one morning, feel your pulse, take your temperature, and realize that you have, in some mysterious way, become a ski-addict. But don't let that frighten you. You are not alone in your slavery."

"Snow Trains"

Six years ago Frederick T. Grant, General Passenger Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, sought to bolster fares with his "Snow Trains." In 1931, more than 8,000 winter-sport addicts left the North Station on one-day excursions into the snow-country, and, last year, this figure exceeded 17,000.

The cars are steam-heated Pullmans; trains have one car for carrying skis and equipment; ski-wax is supplied for a fee; skis and equipment may be hired; and the fare runs from $1.75 to $3, depending upon the destination.

A warning toot of the whistle sounds the return from the ski-country in the Berkshires, Northern New England, the Adirondacks, and Lake Placid.

In New England, where the season began this month and extends to June, more than thirty winter carnivals are scheduled for the coming season. Most famous is the Dartmouth Winter Carnival, during February, at Hanover, New Hampshire.

For the coming ski-jumping contests, the United States Amateur Ski Association has built, at Littleton, New Hampshire, one of the most scientifically constructed ski-jumps in the world.

At Lake Placid, site of the 1932 Winter Olympics, and the bob-sled try-outs for the 1936 games, two-man and four-man sleds will be run. In February, the bob-sled championships, and the Ninth Annual Winter Carnival, will be held. On Intervales, Olympic ski-hill, jumpers will compete for the American team. Here, in 1932, Hans Beck, of Norway, jumped 235 feet in the Olympics, then did 244 feet in an exhibition.

The most spectacular and difficult downhill racing-course in the country is at Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier National Park. From Camp Muir (10,000 feet), skiers fly down a twisting course to end, perhaps, at Paradise Valley 4,500 feet below.

Battle for Leadership

Once the winter-sports playground of North America, Canada now wages a battle with New England and New York State for winter-tourist supremacy. Snow-shoeing is the traditional sport in Canada.

But "Snow Trains" leave Montreal for the run to the Laurentians, called the finest field for the skier in Eastern Canada.

Around the Château Frontenac, in Quebec, are the great toboggan-slide, and skating- and curling-rinks. The Christmas and New Year holiday-festivals are the gala events; the Dog Derby (February 20-22) is the great sport-event in the old French Colonial city.

What ice-boating is done in Ontario is held on Toronto Bay. Skating is Canada's most popular sport, with more than 400 amateur teams playing throughout the Dominion.

In Toronto, alone, more than fifty games of hockey are held nightly during the winter season. For the winter-sports enthusiast the problem is what to see, where to see it, what to do, and what bruises to suffer.

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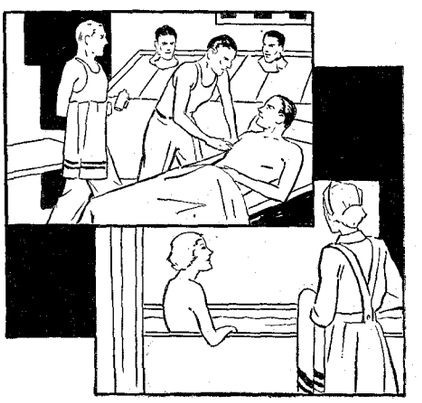

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Jamaica: Rooted Deeply in History

Emerald of "Spanish Main," It Recalls Latin Dons and Doughty Pirates; Its Kingdom of Maroons Is Off Beaten Path

Not for nothing has the Caribbean sea been known as the "Spanish Main." Visiting the West Indies, one sails over a historic course, teeming with romance and deeds of derring-do.

Lolling on deck, basking in the tropical sun, the traveler intrigues himself reading of the seamen-adventurers of Elizabethan England, and their successors, the buccaneers.

History moved stirringly in its making among the blissful islands of the Caribbean, where Spain's galleons followed Christopher Columbus's caravels. Then, later, came Britain's merchantmen and men-o'-war, pirate sloops, and Yankee and French privateers.

Of all the West Indian islands, none offers the tourist more romance than Jamaica, yet this British possession is not as well known to Americans as it should be. Its roots sink deeply into history, beginning with Columbus, and written on with cutlas and musket.

Even before you get quite to Jamaica, you become a student of its watery history. Sailing into Kingston Harbor, the ship passes over the submerged city of Port Royal, once renowned as a port and "the wickedest spot on earth." Fathoms beneath, through the bright, clear water lie a short street and some narrow lanes.

Inside of Emerald

Debarking, passengers are stowed in motor-cars and whisked through clean, white Kingston into a countryside like the inside of an emerald, and, through it, to the Castleton Gardens.

The road to the Gardens climbs and dips above and beside rivers and waterfalls. Tho this disordered nature is beautiful, the Gardens themselves, perfectly arranged under soaring royal palms, satisfy the eye even more.

Fountains, presided over by gigantic water-lilies, mirror the fronds above them, and the air is filled with bird-songs and foaming spray. That is what the tourist, there for a few brief hours, sees.

But, staying longer, one may seek out such natural beauty-spots as may be desired —rugged gorges with turbulent streams and waterfalls, peaceful valleys, verdure-clad hills, and picturesque banana-plantations.

Even that rugged grandeur was not enough for Lorenz Moré. He wanted to get still farther off the beaten path. In *Voyager* he writes of his visit to "The Unknown King," who "wears no crown, and, yet, is an absolute monarch in his kingdom in the center of Jamaica."

"No matter how large the map of Jamaica, you will always find a mountain district in the center of the Island which is almost devoid of names. No towns, no roads, no rivers, only the general title 'Cockpit Country' will be found there, and the town of Accompong, capital of the Kingdom of the Maroons.

Banana business in Jamaica

"There is no use looking for mention of the Maroons in guide-books, and, yet, here is a sovereign State as free and independent as any in the world. According to local legends, the Maroons are the descendants of African slaves who ran away from their masters when the English were wresting Jamaica from Spain.

"They took themselves to the mountain wilderness of the interior, and so brave, elusive, and mobile were they that they never could be caught. There they stayed, and their frequent forays into the lowlands, and the inability of the English to capture them, earned them the respect of the Colonials.

"From 1730 to 1734 they were a constant menace, and, altho, I believe, at one point they were ready to capitulate, the Crown's representatives, not knowing this, and being rather exasperated with a hornets' nest they could not destroy, entered into a treaty of peace in 1738-'39 by which lands were assigned to them in perpetuity in various parts of the Island."

Mr. Moré, after "a hard trip through the most dense jungle," entered the Kingdom of the Maroons.

Symbols of Kingship

Reaching "the Executive Mansion of the King of the Maroons, Colonel-Commander H. A. Rowe," Mr. Moré found him "a tall, muscular man whose features clearly told of his pure African blood. Pronounced facial lines indicated an advanced age, but his carriage was erect, his manners refined, his bearing not a little majestic and soldierly.

"His white duck trousers were supported by braces over a pink shirt. A vast tropical helmet covered his head."

Colonel Rowe's proudest possession was a treaty between his progenitors and His Majesty George II, King of Great Britain.

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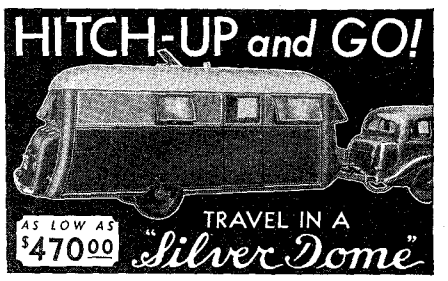

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New Travel Books

California: An Intimate Guide. By Aubrey Drury. 589 pp. Illus. [New York: Harper & Brothers; $3.50.]

Without tiring of his subject, Aubrey Drury, San Francisco publicist and son of pioneers who were taken to California from Illinois as children in the covered wagon days of the gold-rush, has written several millions of words on his home-State.

After a fire had burned up his first manuscript, he had to rewrite it with the same care and understanding. Countless books have been written about California and individual regions of the Golden State, but Mr. Drury felt that it was time to compress color and fact between two covers.

So, altho his main job is publicizing railways, he jumped in his car, stuffing a suitcase with note-books, and explored with eyes, ears, nose, and palate, from the Mexican border to the Oregon country and the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Colorado. Luckily, the flames spared the note-books.

When he got back to San Francisco, and started to write, he found that an Irish-born British Ambassador to the United States, James Bryce, had definitely hit the nail on the head with:

"California is a State but it is also a country."

Mr. Drury puts it this way:

"Isolated from all the rest of the world by mountains and deserts and sea, it is a natural geographic and economic unit—imperial in extent.

"Of all the States, it is second only to Texas . . . about equal to all the New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania combined. . . .

"Within this realm of varied terrain and varied climate, life is more than mere existence. . . . With all the difference of terrain, a corresponding difference of temperatures prevails, tho this is little affected by latitude.

"By many, comparison has been made with the Riviera. . . . Yet California has much more: mountains the highest in our land, mirror-clear lakes, torrents which dash downward in long, white waterfalls and cascades through shadowy canyons, broad rivers of commerce, forests of giant trees, valleys which are vast gardens.

"From these vales where oranges gleam like rich gold amid dark foliage, you gaze up to lofty peaks sparkling with snow-crystals. From Mt. Whitney's granite summit you look down to Death Valley, deep below sea-level—from the highest to the lowest point in our country. Within one day you may travel through the four seasons."

Critics Cheer

California book-critics trumpet Mr. Drury's Guide with clarions.

"His attitude is consistently mellow and magnificently impartial," Gilbert Brown writes in the Los Angeles *Post-Record*. And the Los Angeles *Times* insists that "Here, for the first time in a volume large enough adequately to take in the whole

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Revised and Enlarged by James Boielle, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Officer D'Academie; aided by de V. Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in University of London. With an Introduction by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.

In addition to the French-English Vocabulary Division (582 pages) and the English-French Division (437 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

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241st Thousand. Revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., Late Assistant Master at the City of London School.

A dictionary of classical Latin rewritten chiefly to increase the number of quotations that illustrate construction and usage.

In addition to the Latin-English vocabulary division of 628 pages and the English-Latin division of 292 pages, with their spelling and definitions, this dictionary also contains:

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140th Thousand. Revised by Karl Bruel, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

In addition to the German-English Vocabulary Division (769 pages) and the English-German Division (514 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

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State, is a guide-book that can be read with entertainment and used with profit."

"If the style of the book is not all that one might ask," *Saturday Night* (Los Angeles) points out, "its very faults, from the literary point of view, often make it more valuable for the tourist."

The Berkeley *Daily Gazette* indicates "Two interesting features: The group of illustrations clustered together in the center of the book, and the six maps showing the main-traveled routes."

The Argonaut (San Francisco) believes Mr. Drury "has crammed his book with historical and descriptive data in the best travel-agency manner."

Style Criticized

It is that "travel-agency manner" to which James Broughton objects in the New York *Herald Tribune's Books* with:

"Mr. Drury often has a syrupy manner of writing, as well as a fondness for exotic adjectives and the passive mode, so that when he is trying to make his tour most intimate, he succeeds in being most irritating."

But *National Motorist* avows that "He has turned his magnifying-glass upon the remotest corners, bringing forth sparkling nuggets about the California scene."

And, after all, that's what tourists want to find in a guide-book.

* * *

Mexican Journey: An Intimate Guide to Mexico. By Edith Mackie and Sheldon Dick. 223 pp. Illus. [New York: Dodge Publishing Company; $2.25.]

It seems that the winter-travel boom has brought a spate of intimate guides with it, but one should not be too captious about that. Brief, compact, essentially practical, this one tells how to get there, where to go, how to speak, what to see, buy, and wear.

Furthermore, its five maps and road-data are up to the minute just as the Pan-American Highway, linking Mexico City with Laredo, Texas, is being finished.

American motorists certainly will be traveling over the new highway before next April's official inauguration. To dispel qualms, the collaborators warn:

"If a few people still believe that Mexico is a dangerous, barbarous, and violent country, they must be reassured. Far from being barbarous, the country has a great deal to show in the way of both our type of civilization and that civilization which the Indians have inherited from their own race. . . .

"You might describe the landscape as violent; but that is probably the only violence you will see. The terrain and vegetation possess a hard, wild beauty. The clouds alone are gentle. . . .

"Mexico shows a wealth of contrast: the hot country and the mountains. . . . We find color and drabness; the noise of life and the stillness of empty valleys; strife and peace. All life and death are vividly present: a little closer than we are used to seeing them.

"The most important quality about Mexico is not the books *about* Mexico, but Mexico itself. To see it is an experience."

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Sport and Sportsmen

Winter Olympics on Deck

Heedless of Controversy Over American Participation, Athletes Sail for Germany as Preparations for February Games Continue

Tuning up for Olympics on the Zugspitzplatt, near Garmisch-Partenkirchen

All eyes of the sports world, particularly that sector of it addicted to games played amid ice and snow, are turning toward the towering Zugspitze, Germany's highest peak. Ice-blocks pave the skating-rink in the valley-town of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the bob-sled has been banked, and the swooping ski-jump is ready.

These meticulous preparations are for the 1936 Olympic Winter Games. Heedless of cleaving opinion over American participation in the Olympics due to certain policies of the Nazi Government, thirteen members of the United States winter-sports team already have sailed for Germany.

Two of them, Miss Hannah H. Locke of Philadelphia and Albert L. Washburn of Hanover, New Hampshire, avowed that they could see little connection between sports and politics. Five Negro athletes who are to compete in the summer games—Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Eulace Peacock, Ben Johnson, and Cornelius Johnson, have added their names to the list of athletes favoring participation. Yet, agitation for American withdrawal continues in the United States.

Preparations in Alps

Meanwhile, elaborate preparations, under way for more than a year, continue in the Bavarian Alps, near the Austrian frontier.

The winter games will run from February 6 to February 16. Events include ice-hockey, down-hill races for men and women, bob-sledding, slalom (skiing on zig-zag courses), figure-skating, ice-curling (played on a rink by two teams of four players who slide large circular stones toward a mark at either end of the rink), ski relay-races, figure-skating, speed-skating, ski-jumping, and cross-country skiing.

Bob-Run's Curves

Edwin Muller, writing in *The Seven Seas*, described the bob-sled run: "Most bob-runs are constructed on the charitable principle of giving a team a chance to recover itself if it gets out of control on a bad curve. Not so the new Olympic run at Garmisch. Its creator, Stanislaus Zentzytzki, has worked on the theory of a championship golf-course. If you once make a mistake, the thing is so constructed that you haven't a chance; your situation gets worse and worse. The curves in the course aren't isolated; one comes right after another.

"If you don't steer one just right, you've no time to correct it before the next. You and your team will be going down the run on your backs—if you aren't over the bank and in the woods. That's why nobody but first-class experts will ever be allowed to start the run.

"The course is constructed with a keen sense of climax. After the sharp Killian turn comes the Labyrinth, a dizzy succession of abrupt curves. Then the run straightens out and plunges down to the Great Bavarian curve."

The main grand stand will be at the Bavarian curve, which is a complete hairpin turn. The sleds will take the turn at better than a mile a minute. For bob-sledders shivering at the wooden tower that marks the start of the run there will be a compact little bar. This will be for persons afflicted with a sinking feeling in the stomach.

Bar Wanted

Another bar might be constructed at the top of the Olympia ski-jump, which rises above the knoll as if it had grown there. The tower is 142 feet high, and the long incline enables the jumper to attain great speed before taking off. The take-off curves slightly, but the skier can zip through the air to distances of 250 to 300 feet.

The larger of the two ski-jumps will be used only for the special events in the winter games. The jumping competitions in the combination event (eighteen kilometer cross-country race and jumping) will be staged on the smaller jump. Distances greater than 180 feet are hard to attain, but, early this year, the Polish jumper, Maruscarcz, soared 198 feet.

A novelty at gatherings of this sort will be the ban on price-boostings. The Germans intend to be conscientious hosts.

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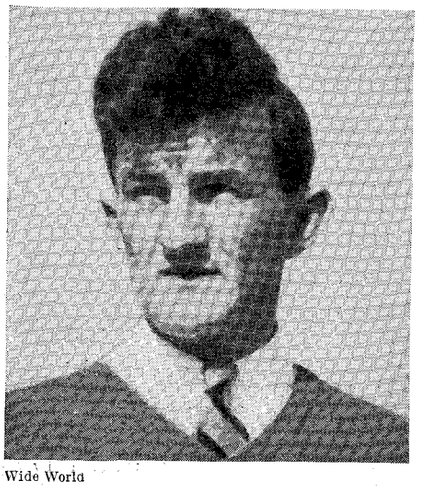
Golf Without Wise-Cracks

Johnny Revolta, P.G.A. Champion at 24, May Lack Color, But He Is Rated at the Top of the Heap of Outstanding Players



Wide World

Revolta: Unknown in 1933. At the top now

Wide World

Parks: A nonentity in golf before last June

Last week a "tall, gawky kid with a golly-wog mop of bushy hair and a galley-prow jaw" walked into the record books as the outstanding young golfer of the year. He is only twenty-four.

The description is that of Tommy Armour, the same "Black Scot" who predicted a "great future" for Johnny Revolta three years ago, and last month finished second to the colorless young Italian in the Professional Golf Association's championship at Oklahoma City.

"Nowhere in sport," H. G. Salsinger wrote in the Detroit *News* last week, "do the unknowns bound into prominence with such suddenness as they do in golf. No season passes but that a new name is added to the list of champions. Prior to last June when he won the U. S. Open, Sam Parks, Jr., was known only to his relatives and immediate neighbors around Pittsburgh.

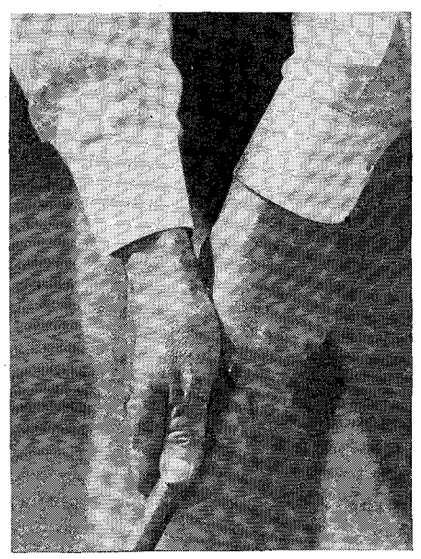
"Three years ago Johnny Revolta was known only to the golfing precincts of Menominee, Michigan. . . . One year ago, neither had won an important championship and to-day they hold the most coveted titles in the land and the best professional jobs to be had in winter golf. They are joint pros at the Miami-Biltmore Club at Coral Gables, Florida."

Good Self-Teacher

Revolta has not been exactly an "unknown" during the last three years. Parks was until he won the Open at Oakmont. Both came into their own this year. Revolta started as a poor boy, learned his golf carrying other men's clubs, and taught himself what he knows. He is a good teacher. Parks was taking lessons at thirteen from Gene Sarazen. Parks went to the University of Pittsburgh, made the team, and turned professional when his family was hit by the depression. His only championship acquired before last June was in a nine-hole local tournament.

Keystone

Revolta, minus the hair, showing putting stance



Keystone

The Parks grip that won the 1935 U. S. Open

On the advice of Sarazen, Revolta borrowed money from Menominee shopkeepers and lumber-yard owners in 1932 and drove to Florida in an ancient automobile resurrected from a friendly junk-yard. He finished one stroke behind Denny Shute, who won with 291.

This year was Revolta's biggest. His victories in the P.G.A., the Western Open, the four-ball sweepstakes with Henry Picard at Toledo, and in the Ryder Cup matches, helped boost him to the top of the money-winners for 1935. Revolta was five down to Reginald Whitcombe on his final round in the Ryder Cup play and beat the Britisher, 2 and 1.

Armour, master of iron-shots and Lawson Little's chief mentor, told George Trevor in the current *Sportsman* that Revolta has the "biggest hand on any golfer since Harry Vardon's day. . . . Man, they sure can smother a club. I've seen some nifty putters in my day, but this overgrown boy has 'em all stopped."

Revolta, a stickler for training, is almost morbidly serious about his golf. A sharp contrast to the colorful Walter Hagen and the wise-cracking Armour, Revolta spends endless hours on the practise-green and avoids the night-clubs.

"Capacious Paws"

Walter Hagen, according to Trevor, has plenty of respect for the Revolta hands: "Those capacious paws, which fairly swallow the shaft, have that delicate capacity . . . which marks the great billiard player and the great putter. He has more fighting spirit than any other golfer in the game. He's a bear-cat when they have him backed to the wall." Revolta proved that in his match with Whitcombe.

No showman, the stolid, phlegmatic boy whose not inconspicuous nose, ears, and chin are almost dwarfed by hair that flies with the wind when he drives, is likely to stay in the top ranks for some time to come.

Last week, Grantland Rice's *American Golfer* hailed the new P.G.A. champion: "Revolta's win is the latest step forward in a game which, discerning critics have realized for some time, sooner or later would put him at the top of the heap of outstanding players. For the past three years his play has been a model of soundness and consistency, and each year, he has improved."

Valuable Player

The University of Chicago's football-team scored 102 points to 110 for the opposition this year. Chicago won four games and lost as many.

More impressive was the record made by Capt. Jay Berwanger, who carried the ball 119 times for net gains of 577 yards, an average gain of 4.85 yards a try. He threw sixty-seven forward passes, twenty-five of which were complete and good for 405 yards.

Berwanger's record was sufficiently impressive to win for him last week the New York Downtown Athletic Club's "most-valuable-player" award for 1935. All players east of the Mississippi were eligible.

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Sport Shots

Thrift: Joe Louis made his first bank-deposit—$75—in August, 1934. Last week he grinned and announced that it had grown into an annuity on which he had already paid $60,000. He hopes to boost it to half a million by the time he is thirty-one, ten years hence. To date his chief extravagance has been a saddle-horse for which he paid $300. He had wanted one ever since, as a youngster, he delivered ice to a customer who rode off on one for a morning canter.

* * *

Prejudices: Dan Parker, hard-hitting sports-columnist of the New York *Daily Mirror*, last week called for laws against baseball schools—"a new racket for extracting money from young athletes under the pretense that they will be placed with a minor-league club after they have completed the course"—and post-season football games, because "they are usually staged by private groups that get the profits of the college boys' aches and bruises, and serve no purpose other than to ballyhoo some city that is in the market for free advertising."

* * *

Statistics: Edwin B. Dooley of the New York *Sun* reduced the comparative-scores system in football to absurdity last week by showing how Pennsylvania can be proved stronger than Yale.

"Penn whipped Penn State, which trimmed Villanova, which beat Temple, which vanquished Marquette, which trounced Michigan State, which defeated Kansas, which turned back Oklahoma, which sank Kansas State, which beat Duquesne, which outscored Carnegie Tech, which overcame Purdue, which beat Northwestern, which trimmed Notre Dame, which defeated Ohio State, which upset Kentucky, which erased Georgia Tech, which victimized Duke, which beat North Carolina, which trounced Tennessee, which defeated Mississippi, which won from Mississippi State, which trounced Army, which beat Yale." Mr. Dooley hopes to end the practise of "doping" teams by comparative scores.

* * *

Roughest: Neither water-polo, nor lacrosse, nor football is the roughest sport. "Hockey," Marvin Dutton, player-manager of the New York Americans, told Grantland Rice last week, "is legalized murder on skates. It is the fastest game in the world."

* * *

Football: The annual survey of the United Press, released last week, showed that football deaths for 1935 equaled the peak year of 1931, when forty-six players were killed. Thirty-five deaths were the direct result of gridiron activity. The others were caused by infection or internal injuries "usually treated too late or improperly."

Twenty of the deaths occurred in high-school games, as compared with thirteen last year. College football showed a decline in fatalities. Sand-lot and athletic-club deaths were higher.

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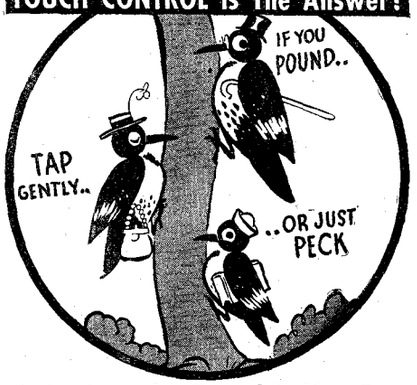

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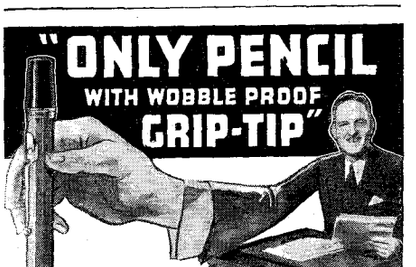

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Persons and Personalities

Dictator Nobody Knows

General Chiang Now Wields His Power Over China by Acting in Front of the Scenes; Does He Want to Be "Yellow Napoleon"?

There are two kinds of dictators: those who keep behind the political scenes, and those who keep in front of them.

Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek of China, who last week was projected pell-mell into the news by Japan's activities in North China, belonged until then to the first kind.

A thin, wiry, resilient man, he is a towering figure of power and mystery.

Chiang, new Chairman of the Executive Yuan (Cabinet), is a soldier-statesman, and an uncompromising autocrat. But, to the world at large, he is the dictator nobody knows.

"Chiang Kai-Shek is the man of China's yesterday and China's to-day," declared John England in *Review of Reviews* (London). "Still under fifty, he may be the man of China's to-morrow.

"Slightly built, with a high forehead, and delicate hands; restless, moody, he has none of the physical aids to greatness. But he has a directness, of speech and action, which has made him the master of fellow countrymen bound by courteous convention."

In Two Revolts

Chiang was a disciple of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic. With him he served in both the 1911 and 1913 revolutions, which freed China from the Manchus, but put a reactionary Republican Government in power.

He is said to have made $1,000,000 on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in the early twenties, giving it to Doctor Sun.

When Doctor Sun died, in 1925, Chiang was his chief military man. He took command, marching to Nanking, in 1927, where, after ousting a few northern warlords, he set up the Kuomintang (Revolutionary) Government.

Typical of his self-effacing character, he resigned the Presidency of the Chinese Republic in 1931.

Chiang is a realist. He believes China is incapable of fighting off Japan. His policy is, "Resist by yielding." In this he had had, by no means, unanimity of approval in the Nationalist Party. Last week, he consolidated his rule.

Native Costume

As Generalissimo of the Armies, Chiang wears a Chinese costume under ordinary circumstances. Occasionally, he dons a foreign-style uniform. His face is rather expressive, not Orientally impassive.

Chinese politicians know Chiang particularly for his tendency to be fiery in utterance, saying things considered indiscreet. His public speeches usually are long and oratorical. Privately, he is shy, aloof, and reticent.

In a low, flat bungalow outside the walls of Nanking, his Capital, he lives an extraordinarily simple life with his wife. She

Chiang Kai-Shek, the man of China's yesterday, and perhaps of its to-morrow

is the former Mayling Soong (Soong Meiling), Wellesley graduate and a Christian.

By marrying her, he became the power behind what is known as the "Soong Dynasty" of China, which controls huge finances.

She is nearly always at his side. If Chiang travels by auto, train, or plane, she goes along. When he receives guests she listens, then serves tea.

He likes her to cook for him—European dishes—and to mend his clothes. In his study, or garden, in the shadow of Purple Mountain, she pores over military maps with him, checks state papers.

Bible-Seller

Mme. Chiang's father made a fortune in rope-hammocks in America, became a Christian, and then returned to China, where he sold Bibles. A sister married Doctor Sun; another is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance. A brother is the famous T. V. Soong, ex-Minister of Finance.

Chiang was born in 1888, in the village of Fenghua, coastal Province of Chekiang, 100 miles from Shanghai. His family was substantial middle class. At eighteen he went to the Paotingfu Military Academy, near Peiping, afterward to the Military College in Tokyo.

In Japan, he met Doctor Sun. And, from 1911 to 1923, his career followed the curve of the Cantonese leader. In 1924, Doctor Sun called in Soviet Russia to help him form a Central Government. He sent Chiang to Moscow to study Communism.

But, quarreling with the Russians, Chiang suddenly broke with them on his march on Nanking. Since then, suppression of Communism has been one of his life-tasks.

He embraced Christianity in 1930. "I

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feel the need of a God like Jesus Christ," he said. His wife is generally credited with influencing him.

Because even Chinese seldom learn of his daily activities, he wields great power secretly.

"I found him to be the most talked of and least known of public men in China," wrote Lady Drummond-Hay in the Calgary (Alberta) *Herald*, a few years ago.

"Envied, hated, and called, in the same breath, 'mere figurehead' and 'dictator,' with ambitions to be a Yellow Napoleon, attributed to him by Chinese and foreign enemies, the real Chiang Kai-Shek remains somewhat of an enigma. . . .

"His personality, his work, his ideals, are obscured in a fog of gossip and conjecture about him."

So he remains to-day.

Hard-Fighting Governor

Many men have been called "two-fisted" and "fighters." James Michael Curley is one of them.

Handicapped by poverty, little education, hardships, and by one of the most stinging rebukes ever handed a Democrat by his own Party, he is Governor of Massachusetts to-day. Last week he announced his intention to run for United States Senator.

He is a massive sort of a man. His handsome face is ruddy under a crown of straight, iron-gray hair. His eyes are keen and piercing. His smile is as ready as his fists, which, when occasion arises, he is not afraid to use. Last year he and a Boston editor came to blows.

He was born in the Roxbury district of Boston, November 24, 1874.

When his father died young James Michael had to go to work. He had little time for schooling but managed to be graduated from High School by studying at night. For a while he was a clerk in a grocery and earned $7 a week.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians welcomed young men. Curley joined the organization and built up fame for himself as a skilful debater. This skill stood him in good stead the rest of his life.

© International

James M. Curley, who wants to try his "two-fisted" oratory in the Senate

In 1900 he became a member of the Boston Common Council. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1902-'03. In 1904 he became an Alderman and served until 1909. Then he was named to a reorganized City Council, twice to Congress. Three times he was elected (not consecutively) Mayor of Boston.

In 1932, Mayor Curley came out flat-footedly for Roosevelt for President instead of Al Smith. This, in Massachusetts, at that time, was the unforgivable sin. The Party turned on him and rent him. It was said he was through in politics and that he couldn't be elected to anything ever again. He was told that if he wanted to campaign for Roosevelt he could do so—at his own expense, far away from Massachusetts.

Curley went out to the West Coast and spread the gospel of Franklin D. When Roosevelt was elected he offered Curley appointment as Minister to Poland. James Michael had other ideas. He did not want to bury himself in a distant foreign land. He stayed at home—and announced himself a candidate for Governor in 1934.

His closest friends advised him not to enter the primaries. They pointed out that the leaders of his own Party were still antagonistic to him. Curley braced his powerful shoulders, clenched his fists, and entered the fight. He was nominated by 106,000 votes.

He is one of the most persuasive orators of our times. Once, when a youth, he was on the stage in Dion Boucicault's plays. His resonant barytone voice delighted in "The Colleen Bawn" and other similar stage attractions of an older generation.

Prodigious Reader

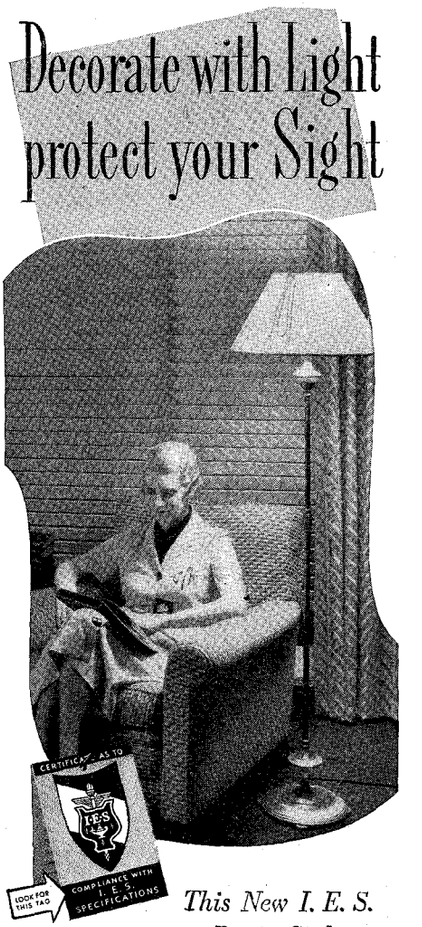
He is a prodigious reader. In his home there is a large library loaded with books. He loves the classics and has a great memory for poetry.

He is noted for his kindness, democracy, and generosity. He greets all Negroes as "brother." The poorest, raggedest old woman is always "lady" to the Massachusetts Chief Executive. He dispenses alms with prodigality and without ostentation. He tips well, works hard, and keeps an open door at the Executive Offices that those who care to may see the Governor.

He likes to fill up his house with company, sees that they're enjoying themselves, and slips off to work in the library, dropping in on them from time to time. He dresses conservatively and has a leaning toward fairly high stiff linen collars and dark suits. In the summer he is resplendent in white. He feels lost if he hasn't a cigar in his mouth. He plays golf, on an average, once a week, on Boston and Wollaston courses; shoots in the low eighties.

"Whatever the Massachusetts electorate at large may have thought of James Michael once," wrote James B. Connolly in *Collier's*, "they are now strong for him. He is to-day the unquestioned leader of Massachusetts Democracy and that means New England. . . .

"A thousand people gave him a dinner shortly after his election, and nominated him for the Presidency in 1940. And two years ago he couldn't have been elected to a street-cleaner's job in his own City of Boston."



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Industry Against the New Deal

Press and Business Leaders Give Their Views in the Momentous Debate on the Policies of the Administration

(Continued from page 5)

The manufacturers, on the meeting's final day, unanimously approved a Platform for American Industry. This struck out uncompromisingly for a return to a time-tested "American system, rooted deeply in the struggles and sacrifices of the past.

"In contrast to this progressive American system of voluntary and individual enterprise," the platform declared, "we are asked to-day to revert to a reactionary and coercive system that denies the rights and freedom of the individual and makes him the servant of Government, which, in turn, assumes and exercises a growing dictatorship over the social and economic life of the people."

Other Demands

To revive the "progressive American system," the manufacturers declared that the currency should be maintained on a dollar of fixed gold content; that government supervisory powers over banking and credit should not be used to stimulate artificial prosperity. They went on record for prevention of destructive taxation, maintenance of constitutional guaranties, and curtailment of expenditures to the necessary functions of government.

In response to wide-spread inquiry by telegraph, hundreds of wires from the country's press and public men reached the offices of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Some of them follow:

FOR MANUFACTURERS

Idaho

Boise *Idaho Statesman* (Rep.): "The New Deal has hamstrung industry and stifled private initiative. Herein lies the biggest fallacy in its principles. Industry and private initiative are the only factors which can bring back a substantial prosperity."

Massachusetts

Boston *News Bureau* (Ind.): "It was another Declaration of Independence, some 159 years later, which was uttered in New York."

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Ind.-Rep.): "After two years and a half of government-planned recovery, the situation to-day demonstrates that the return of good times depends much more on the revival of private industry than it does on plans, old or new, of regimentation and socialization.

"If reemployment is to come, industry, as an individual or corporate enterprise, must be able to regain its feet and start ahead on its natural path."

Minnesota

Duluth *Herald and News Tribune* (Ind.): "The unanimous stand of American trade and industry against the New Deal taken at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers is significant of the steady growth of public opinion against a continuation of the Government's efforts to project the New Deal into the future of America."

Missouri

Joplin *Globe* (Ind.): "The Association of Manufacturers . . . is only asking for the rights guaranteed under the Constitution which President Roosevelt took an oath to uphold."

Nevada

Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.): "These expressions come neither from politicians nor a privileged class but from sturdy Americans, most of whom have fought their way upward from every walk of life. And they are but sounding a growing tide of national opinion that views with the gravest concern the plan of the President to hand over, not only the industries and the great agencies of production and distribution, but the daily lives of the American people to political pro-consuls, crack-pots and cranks."

Utah

Ogden *Standard Examiner* (Ind.): "When the National Association of Manufacturers proceeds to follow the lead of President Bardo, an open challenge strikes squarely in the face of the New Deal and the war is on to decide whether rugged individualism which has built America, or intermeddling Government control, shall prevail in our business world."

Michigan

Lansing *State Journal* (Ind.): "The NAM thinks the Administration and the New Deal against business and says so. It has 'hung its neck out.' In his next speech President Roosevelt will likely refer to the Association as a comfortably warmed, well-fed old gentleman in a soft chair."

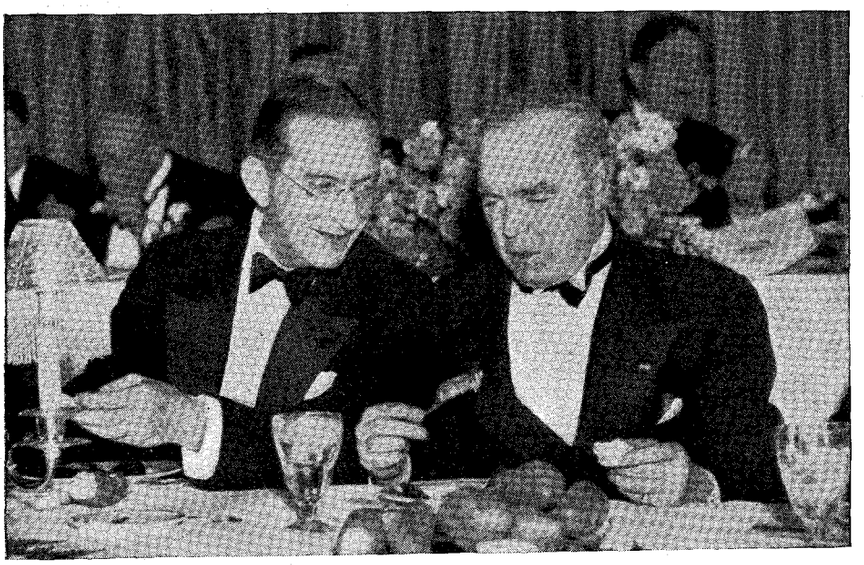
Individuals

James M. Beck, former U. S. Representative from Pennsylvania: "The ringing declaration of the National Manufacturers is somewhat late, but not too late. It should have been made two years ago when President Roosevelt initiated his *coup d'état* to transform our form of government into a socialistic state."

Arthur H. Vandenberg, United States Senator from Michigan: "Either legitimate private business gets a healthy chance to recover without bureaucratic hobbles and without Government competition and without exploitation, or Roosevelt revolutionists take us toward Fascism or Communism, depending upon which pedantic group finally captures the White House ear."

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.: "The action of the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual Convention is one of the most significant that has occurred. Their economic opinions are not based on impractical theories from a college classroom, but on the common sense of everyday life and experience. These men practically unanimously have declared against the policies of the New Deal. It is a crushing indictment."

Frank Knox, one of the leading Republican candidates for Presidential nomination: "The feature of the comment of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers that particularly impressed me was the evidence thus supplied that business had at last decided to come out of the dug-out and fight in the open. I count it a real gain that affairs have now reached the stage where the fighting will now be in the open. That is the only kind of a contest that ought to be carried on under such critically important issues as those presented by the vagaries of the New



Lammot du Pont (left) *and Colby M. Chester at Manufacturers' dinner*

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Keystone

Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institute

Dealers, many of which invade the fundamentals of a democratic form of Government."

AGAINST MANUFACTURERS

South Dakota

Sioux Falls *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.): "Members of the National Association of Manufacturers, the pets of the protective tariff, seem to believe that rugged individualism is a fine thing—for the other fellow."

Washington

Seattle *Star* (Ind.): "Attitude of the National Manufacturers toward the New Deal reminds us what a thankless job is that of a life-saver; the rescued, in this instance, not only gives no thanks, but is actually hurling sticks and stones."

Texas

Dallas *Morning News* (Ind.-Dem.): "What the industrialists want is a return to the system of 1919 to 1929. They will get little by standing on a platform that demands a return to the old order."

New Jersey

Newark *Ledger* (Ind.): "The National Association of Manufacturers brands the New Deal as 99.44 per cent. pure evil. Such rabid criticism discounts itself. The Communist agitator is no more extreme."

Alabama

Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Ind.-Dem.): "'Platform of business' adopted by convention sounds like business is imitating the demagogery of the politician."

Pennsylvania

The Pittsburgh *Press* (Ind.): "Perhaps it would be a good idea to let several million Americans starve to death, so that the remainder of the population could be more prosperous."

New Mexico

The Albuquerque *Tribune* (Ind.): "Manufacturers will fight perpetuation of New Deal principles. New Deal principles would impose upon them a consciousness of human problems. This irritates the manufacturers."

Individuals

Earl Browder, Secretary, Communist Party: "Manufacturers' Association meeting fully confirms Ickes warning that Fascism menaces the United States."

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor: "Nowhere is there evident in the press report of the meeting . . . a single constructive note. In characteristic fashion the manufacturers expressed . . . their opposition to anything and everything that has been attempted or done to relieve unemployment and develop buying power."

John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America: "The policy of the National Association of Manufacturers is characteristically selfish and short-sighted."

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, famous radio priest: "Why do they advocate scarce money? Why do they choose to retain their unholy relation with the international bankers and refuse to cooperate with the laborer to a share of profit, and a living annual wage? As sound social-thinkers and orthodox psychologists, they are wash-outs."

MIDWAY

North Dakota

Bismarck *Tribune* (Ind.): "The terms of the indictment were much too general. The American people will demand the details and an opportunity to study them before they will accept such leadership."

Missouri

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): "The Association's stand is symptomatic of the rising tide of opposition to the New Deal. It is sound in principle, but lacking in concrete suggestion as to how the Government could get out of business in which it is deeply involved."

Individuals

George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation: "I have no quarrel with the Manufacturers' Association. I have asked them to attend the meeting in Washington to discuss the problems of industry—investors, management, and labor—which are the nation's problems, as well. There is no politics, and no ulterior motive in this meeting. Their claim of prearranged purposes is no answer. They complain of increased taxes and public debt caused largely by unemployment. They should come here to join with fellow industrialists, and earnestly seek a solution to benefit themselves and their country."

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, advocate of old-age pensions: "My attitude is in accord with National Association of Manufacturers that Government should keep hands out of private business management. The Government has never shown an efficiency in business to be envied or emulated by business men. Manufacturers are seemingly missing vital point in their effort to restore prosperity. They make no provisions for an increase of buying-power on part of general public. Unless this is done, all efforts to restore prosperity will fail."

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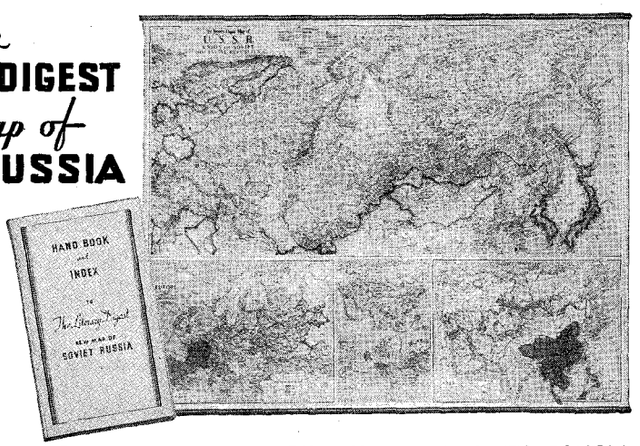

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Business Notes

Last week the *Automotive Daily News* noted indications that registrations of new motor-trucks in 1935 may approach the country's high record, set in 1929.

It pointed to 442,138 new registrations in the first ten months of this year, and commented: "If we may expect even the conservative total of 75,000 new commercial cars to be registered during the closing two months of 1935, our total for the entire year will be very close to the previous record, set in 1929, when 527,057 new commercial cars were registered in the United States."

* * *

Directors of the Jewel Tea Company, meeting in Chicago last week, made a pre-Christmas gesture of good-will toward 2,000 employees in eighty-three cities.

For employees receiving $50 a week or less, they voted a bonus, payable next March 15, equal to 6 per cent. of each worker's annual income. Employees earning more than $50 a week, other than officers and senior executives, will receive the bonus on the first $50 of each week's salary.

Only employees who served the company throughout the year 1935 will benefit.

* * *

Nature, to protect men and animals against loss of function if accident destroys one organ, makes many organs in duplicate. Men, dogs, cats, and bears have two eyes, two ears, two hands or forepaws.

Next March, the Bureau of Internal Revenue decided last week, taxpayers will ape nature and make Federal income-tax returns in duplicate. The object is to protect State and local Governments against tax-slackers. Collectors of Internal Revenue will hold the duplicates. But State and local officers may consult them.

The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* recalled that last year's "Pink-Slip strike" defeated "the Government's purpose of exposing all private incomes to public examination and inquisition," and added: "This was considered a satisfactory substitute by those who fought for repeal of the Pink Slip Law."

* * *

M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, beamed happily last week. On Saturday, the Pennsylvania marked the golden birthday anniversary of *The Congressional,* its famous flyer between New York and Washington. The train has carried many Presidents of the United States, as well as leaders in industrial, professional, and social life.

Earlier last week, the Pennsylvania President announced cheerfully that the company's net railway-operating income in October exceeded its operating net for each month since October, 1930. It leaped 13.9 per cent., from the $6,815,037 registered in October, 1934, to reach $7,768,366.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* pointed to a jump of 62 per cent. in the net railway-operating income of the first forty railroads to report for October as "corroborating the evidence of the Pennsylvania System that the sap of industry and trade has commenced to 'run.'"

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

November 30.—Truck-drivers strike in Philadelphia, leaving tons of food locked in refrigerator-cars; five pickets arrested for loitering; city-wide strike hinted.

National Woman's Party opens biennial session at Columbus, Ohio; resolves upon concentrated effort to win equal rights.

Socialist Party will hold National Convention in Cleveland Ohio, late in May, Clarence Senior, National Secretary, announces.

William E. Hamilton, twenty years old, of Good Hope, Illinois, named winner of President Roosevelt Trophy as 1935 national champion among 400,000 boys enrolled in 4-H clubs' work. He is first Illinois member to win the honor; Trophy for girls awarded to Romayne Tate, seventeen, of Paragould, Arkansas.

December 1.—*China Clipper* leaves Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, for return flight to United States with first transpacific air-mail from Orient.

Wild-boar hunt held near Spooner, Wisconsin; thirty hunters bring down five in five minutes; sponsors admitted that animals were only "half-wild," since they were bred from a zoo wild boar and a domestic sow.

Dr. James Moffatt, Professor of Church History at Union Theological Seminary, says it is time to modernize Bible by binding it in gay colors and printing it in type large enough "to stop booming the oculists' trade."

B. C. Berger trades an 1868 Canadian postage stamp valued at $500 for a small house and lot in Seattle, Washington.

December 2.—Dr. James Henry Breasted, seventy, a foremost historian of Egyptian and Hittite cultures, dies in New York City. He had thrown more light on the beginnings of civilization in Asia Minor and Egypt than any other man of his generation; founded and directed the Oriental Institute of Chicago, largest organization in the world for scientific excavation and preservation of antiquities; translated priceless papyri, and aided in preserving relics and inscriptions of the ancient Sumerians, Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Persians. He was one of the first to enter the inner chamber of the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen and on his death newspapers recalled "the curse of Tut-ankh-Amen."

Eighty-six persons indicted by Saratoga County Grand Jury in Attorney-General's investigation of race-track tipster racketeering in New York.

An old woman living alone and whom neighbors had thought poor, dies in Westwood, New Jersey, leaving $200,000 hoard, including gold coins, pennies, bank-books and bonds; no will left; thirty distant relatives start fight for estate.

Glen Boldan, farm boy of fourteen, rescued in Baltimore from a train ice-box in which he was locked for ten days; feet frozen and hands frostbitten on his removal from car after trip from California.

December 3.—Talking pictures of criminals, taken before and after they served terms, will be shown to New Jersey public at theaters in effort to have public aid police in catching wanted persons; idea born at conference of forty-three States held in New Jersey, and may be applied nationally.

Gov. James M. Curley orders deer-hunting stopped as result of two deaths on Nantucket on second day of season in Massachusetts.

December 4.—Appropriation to establish transatlantic air-mail service will be asked of Congress at next session, Postmaster General Farley announces as British, Irish Free State, and Canadian experts arrive to take up question of American support in such a service.

Nation's yearly hospital bill for treatment of tuberculosis, according to the American Medical Association, aggregates $75,906,581.41.

Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago announces readiness to make full payment to 7,700 depositors who in 1933 agreed to forego right to withdraw half of their deposits; bank since then has "gotten out of red."

December 5.—Work-relief officials say $4,880,000,000 fund will be gone by July 1; say Congress must provide if program goes into new fiscal year; PWA heavy-construction projects expected to continue beyond that date and other work and relief projects may go on for a time, but can not care for job load dropped by WPA, officials say.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, after visit to Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted slayer of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., asks each member of State Board of Pardons to see condemned man and get his side of story.

Natives petition Territorial Board of Liquor Control at Nome, Alaska, to reenact prohibition; nearly 700,000 gallons of beer, wine and hard liquors consumed in last six months in Territory, altho population is only 59,278.

December 6.—Six-hour day and a "substantial increase" in wages for 100,000 anthracite-miners, effective April 1, proposed in contract demands drawn at Tri-District meeting of Pennsylvania miners in Washington.

Four men killed in explosion at a mine near Steubenville, Ohio; thirty-one others, trapped when mine caved in, were rescued.

National Guardsmen held control of South Carolina Highway Department in defiance of State Supreme Court order declaring Gov. Olin D. Johnson's ousting of old members and seizure of control illegal.

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A Strong Wall Against a Terrible Enemy

—*Carlisle in the New York* Herald Tribune

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

(Some readers have asked us to reprint the material from this box in book form. The projected book, containing some 1500 current names, and with amplified information, would sell for about one dollar. Before preparing it, we should like to know whether enough DIGEST *readers are sufficiently interested to warrant the undertaking. Please write.)*

Benda, Wladyslaw—the maker of masks—*Benda* is just *ben'da;* but his first name is *vwah-dis'swaf.*

Blalock—president, Cotton Cooperative Ass'n—*a* as in *may: blay-lock'.*

Boettcher — Colorado capitalist — "When it's 'most time for Thanksgiving,
Betcher life, I'm glad I'm living."

Breasted—late archeologist — rimes with *crested* or *wrested.*

D'Olier—insurance executive—won't stand for "de-oh-liar"; prefers *dole'yea.*

Hampden—actor—he rimes it with *Camden*—silent *p.*

Keyes—Senator from New Hampshire—you might think it kees, like Florida's keys; but he takes his two *eyes,* and rimes it: it's *kize.*

Krumbhaar—consulting pathologist —modifies the German to *kroom'-bar.*

Polglase—art director in movies—as if written *paul'glaze.*

Shively—financial writer—rimes with *lively.*

Spewack—playwrights (see p. 19)— rimes with *free whack.*

Taliaferro — Washington (D. C.) banker—Yes, it's pronounced *tol-liver.*

Uehling—noted inventor—has conformed to the American *you'ling.*

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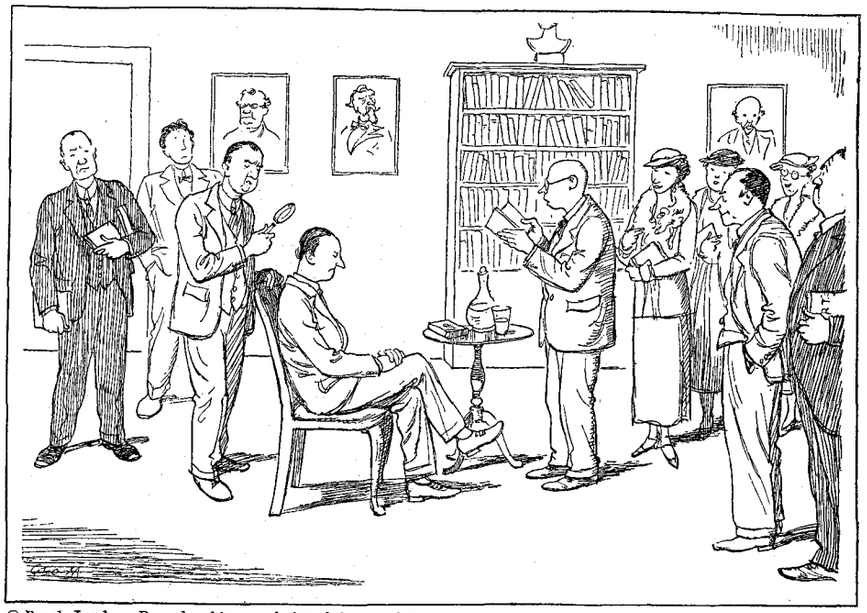

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—Punch *(London)*

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A Choice Offered.—"I have cast these figures eight times, sir."

"Very good and thorough."

"Here are the eight results."—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

Real Generosity.—A group of men, of which a celebrated comedian was the center, were discussing actors, their qualities, and what some conceived to be their weaknesses.

"No matter what is said," remarked a non-professional, "no matter what foibles they may have, actors are always charitable."

"Charitable," exclaimed the comedian. "You are right. I never saw one yet who wouldn't take the other's part if he got a chance."—*Montreal Star.*

Then Who Is?—Among Sir William Rothenstein's famous sitters was Professor Einstein, whose portrait he did in Berlin.

"During one of the sittings," says Rothenstein, "a solemn stranger, looking, I thought, like an old tortoise, sat listening to Einstein, who, so far as I could understand, was putting forward tentative theories, his expressive face radiant, as he expounded his ideas.

"From time to time the stranger shook his heavy head, whereupon Einstein paused, reflected, and then started another strain of thought. When I was leaving, the presence of a third party was explained.

" 'He is my mathematician,' said Einstein, 'who examines problems which I put before him, and checks their validity. You see I am not myself a good mathematician!' "—*Atlanta Journal.*

Successful.—While some hundreds of fireworks were being prepared for the twenty-first birthday celebration of a financier's daughter, someone carelessly dropped a lighted match among them. Still, everything went off satisfactorily.—*Punch.*

Tub Puzzle.—Kansas City burglars stole a boarding-house bathtub, but what puzzles us, as an old-time boarding-house *habitué*, is how the heck they ever managed to get it out without somebody in it.—*Boston Herald.*

Questioned Accent.—The late Nat Goodwin had an unenviable reputation among his fellow actors for—well, shall we call it extreme parsimony? One day he approached a table in the Lambs Club, New York, at which two other historians were seated, and remarked that he was thinking of writing his autobiography.

"With the accent on the 'buy?' " asked one of the actors meaningly.

"No," put in the other quickly, "with the accent on the 'ought to.' "—*Troy Times-Record.*

Proud Father.—Two parsons were having lunch at a farm during the progress of certain anniversary celebrations. The farmer's wife cooked a couple of chickens, saying that the family could dine on the remains after the visitors had gone. But the hungry parsons wolfed the chickens bare.

Later the farmer was conducting his guests round the farm, when an old rooster commenced to crow *ad lib.* "Seems mighty proud of himself," said one of the guests.

"No wonder," growled the farmer, "he's got two sons in the ministry."—*Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Fall Sports.—Many students and local fans are planning to follow the team to the scene of bottle.—*Athens (Ga.) paper.*

Sympathy Offered.—"Free Advise and Consulation on Any Lighting Problem."

—*Sign in Rockford (Ill.) window.*

A Delicatessen?—

DINNER FOR SIX FLIES
IN CONCORD WINDOW

—*Boston paper.*

Rich Food.—Soften gelatin in cold water. rolls $393,489 worth of property in and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar or lemon juice.—*Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Western Disease

Sir:—Out here in the Cowboy State we get "Bronco-Pneumonia," as you will see by the inclosed clipping. I thought it might be deserving of a place in your "Slips That Pass in the Type" column.

LESLIE A. MILLER,
Governor of Wyoming.

The Clipping:—died at ————, Tuesday evening from Bronco-Pneumonia and a severe Sinus infection.—*Wyoming paper.*

A Lively Topic.—At the evening service in English, the Temple choir will sing; pastor's topic: "Sinning an Instituted Part of Divine Worship."—*Manchester (N. H.) paper.*

So?—

MEYER FUNERAL
HELD IN ROME

Literary Digest straw ballot now 55.89 P. C. against it.—*Head-line in Boston paper.*

One Way of Attracting Attention!—She had, however, very exquisite hands and fingernails, and she kept them constantly in evidence by toying with a string of bears, a rose, or some like object.—*San Jose (Calif.) paper.*

These Odd Police.—Witches will be riding their traditional broomsticks, black cats will be slinking abroad and goblins and other queer people, including a large group of police officers in fast motor-cars will be prowling around this city after sunset to-night.—*North Adams (Mass.) paper.*

Unusual Gifts.—A sum of $26.75 in cash and a large quantity of fruit, vegetables, cereals, butter, towels, wash cloths, and other articles were included in the donations to the city hospital on annual gift day.

The daily collection of ashes and garbage for the past year was also donated.—*Savanna (Ill.) paper.*

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